

**THE NEW
GOVERNOR
GENERAL**

Maclean's

THE GREAT ESCAPE

Why Thousands Of East Germans
Are Defecting To The West

Mikhail Gorbachev's
Berlin Visit



Freedom Train In West Germany



Presenting The 1990 Accord. The Sedan That Rewards All Your Senses.

Designers' concentration on reducing the number of seams, refining fit and finish is evident wherever you choose to cast your eye.

Substantially increased glass area, flush surfaces and wide stance nicely marry sporty looks with improved visibility and increased occupant space.

Yet another notable feature is Honda's highly respected investment credential. The Honda No Small Print Warranty.



In profile, the Accord's refined and contemporary new styling gives it a European sedan flavour defined by softer contours and smoothly flowing lines.

Clear multi-reflector, flush-mounted headlights add sparkling counterpoints to the aerodynamic bumper and skirt.

Its architecture has been redesigned for 30% greater structural integrity and 20% increased torsional rigidity to ensure a feeling of quality and substance.

Larger in every major exterior dimension, the new Accord has 220 mm increased wheelbase to improve ride quality, and interior passenger comfort.

Along with the Accord's larger wheels, there are larger brakes: 260 mm ventilated discs in front and 230 mm drum brakes in rear for safer, quick stops.

Cargo capacity has increased to 14.4 cubic feet.

1990 Accord
HONDA

*Remember your seat belts.
It's a simple fact of life.*

Handling Inspired By The Curvature Of The Earth.



You will immediately sense an even greater degree of precise control, flat cornering and smooth ride as provided by the Accord's redesigned double wishbone suspension system.

The Accord's agility is further enhanced by a new speed sensitive, variable assist power steering system. It nicely maintains road feel while keeping steering effort at an easy, comfortable level.

Accord's new suspension uses a compensating linkage which automatically cancels out unwanted rear steering effects when cornering or braking.

A special microprocessor controlled "compound" engine mount on automatic transmission models significantly lowers engine vibration at idle.

An all-new electronically controlled 4-speed automatic transmission has both normal and sport shift modes. When sport mode is selected, upshifts are delayed resulting in quicker acceleration and better hill climbing response.

The addition of a sophisticated secondary balancer system has significantly reduced engine vibration by 80%.

The Accord serves up a new 2.2 litre, 16-valve single overhead camshaft engine with electronically controlled multi-point fuel injection. There is 125 H.P. for LX and EX models, 130 H.P. for EX-R.

A New High In Energy Levels.

The Accord's computerized Electronic Control Unit precisely monitors and controls air-fuel ratio, fuel injection and ignition timing for maximum performance and fuel economy.



1990 Accord
HONDA

Remember your seat belts.
It's a simple fact of life.

A Cure For Cabin Fever.

Headroom has comfortably increased by 33 mm. Front seats are now 35 mm longer with 30 mm more underseat footroom for rear passengers.

The rear seat is contoured for better comfort and support with 40 mm additional legroom. A sensuous, soft-touch motif is carried throughout.



Enter now into the most spacious Accord ever. A place where you may never leave. "How much further to go Dad?" again...

The lengthened cabin and significantly larger glass area create a bright, airy relaxed environment of total comfort with almost 300" of unrestricted view.

Accord's new ventilation system is quieter and more efficient while providing up to 500 cubic metres per hour of air flow in a much improved cooling and heating system.

The Accord's instrument panel is a quieter, industry-leading one-piece design. The analogue instruments and controls are in clear sight and easy reach.

Passive restricted seat belt system not available in Canada

1990 Accord
HONDA

*Remember your seat belts.
It's a simple fact of life.*



SO SMOOTH,
ALL YOU MAY NEED
IS A DASH
OF ICE.

BACARDI LUMBER RUM

FOR A FREE FOOTLING DRIVE-UPON-BOTTLE, VISIT: RUM.DELIVERY.CO. LTD., P.O. BOX 768, BEAUMONT, ONTARIO L7Y 1J3

Maclean's

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE OCTOBER 14, 1989 VOL. 132 NO. 42

CONTENTS

- 8 EDITORIAL
- 10 LETTERS/PASSAGES
- 12 OPENING NOTES
Continuity star Paul Newman; the British Museum's season only; Canada Post stamps on F.I.J.; Kenny Rogers comes to Toronto; Edigalev Strazinski makes good in Moscow; the Globe revisits its business; the art of contemplation; touching base with José Canseco.
- 15 COLUMN/CHARLES GORDON
- 16 CANADA
Ramon Roartydyne named Governor General; outrage greets Via rail; a judge investigates political donations in Toronto; the Prime Minister heads for the summit; Clyde Wells loses a March 14th anniversary; William Vander Zalm weathers a crisis.
- 28 WORLD
Israel rejects a peace proposal.
- 44 BUSINESS
A profit squeeze dims Magna's prospects; a Escalator's new quest; Airways resist a takeover.
- 51 BUSINESS WRECH/PETER C. NEWMAN
- 52 SPORTS
Baseball season heads for a climax.
- 55 RELIGION
Convinced evangelist Jim Bakker faces prison.
- 57 HEALTH
Manitoba researchers refine radiation therapy.
- 58 NOBEL PRIZES
The Nobel Lanes win peace award.
- 59 PEOPLE
- 60 FILMS
Jane Fonda stars in a Mexican fable.
- 62 THEATRE
Theatre Passe Muraille is again setting trends.
- 67 ART
Bill Reid wins accolades in Paris.
- 70 MUSIC
The National Arts Centre Orchestra goes on strike.
- 73 BOOKS
Short Maclean delves into the past; Larry Zell muses a rich national vein.
- 76 FOTHERINGHAM

COVER PHOTO BY TULLOCH/AGENCY



COVER

THE GREAT ESCAPE

East Germany celebrated its 40th anniversary last week with parades, torchlight marches and glowing speeches about the accomplishments of four decades of Communist rule. But the mass exodus of nearly 50,000 East Germans to the West over the past five months—including almost 15,000 defections last week—provided dramatic evidence of its failures. — 33

WORLD

A FUMBLING COUP

A failed coup attempt by military officers in Panama left Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega unscathed and in full control of the country. But it also left many unanswered questions about the nature of the coup plot, and about the extent of American involvement—and complicity—in the affair. — 38



SPORTS

PASSION IN THE FALL

Outland A Rickey Henderson and Will Clark of the San Francisco Giants proved that they could play baseball as records fell and tempers rose in the four baseball parks that served as stages for the annual fall playoffs in television the World Series series. — 52



LETTERS

EXODUS OF FANS

It certainly was a magical moment for those first fans when Nelson Limerick hit a two-out, game-winning hit in the bottom of the 13th ("The myth of autism," *Cover*, Oct. 2). But was the writer really giving attention to the exodus of fans earlier, when the Blue Jays were an hopeless two-out situation at the bottom of the 13th inning? By the time the game-winning hit was struck, more than half of the 49,352 fans were sitting in downtown bars. In contrast to what the author states, Toronto lacks major support of baseball attendance and dedicated fans. Indeed, those 49,352 screaming Blue Jays fans were simply a "myth of autism."

David J. Kleppenberg,
Fulford, Ont.

You state in "The myth of autism": "Never has the game, which some baseball historians say was first played on the grassy fields of autism gentlemen's clubs in New York state and Massachusetts more than 150 years ago, been so popular." A little bit of research would have found that the first recorded baseball game was played in Beestville, Upper Canada, on June 4, 1835. That occurred more than a year earlier than the American game at Cooperstown, N.Y. Caught you reading Yukon information books, did I?

Dale White,
Montague, Ont.

Larry Greenman's looking of Lloyd Mowbray struck me as cruel and insensitive ("The view from Section 117," *Cover*, Oct. 2). From the man who put the final nails in the coffin of the Ontario Tory dynasty, I would have expected more empathy towards an individual struggling to do a job.

John Dent,
Toronto

I included greedily your Oct. 2 baseball issue. Let the writer who made explicit mention of only two Class AAA leagues—the American Association and the International League, both U.S.-based—should be benched or placed on waivers. His essay ignored completely the Class AAA Pacific Coast League—the only Triple A league in North America with three flourishing Canadian franchises. Supporters of the Edmonton Trappers, the Calgary Cannons and the Vancouver Canadians are not amused by this glaring omission. Please reward your sports writers that those actually in life west of Toronto.

Stanley Ray Persaud,
Montreal, Quebec,
Vancouver Canadians Baseball,
Vancouver



Toronto baseball fans: 'sitting in bars'

FUTURE PROJECT

In response to the article about Hilary Weston and Nicole Rafter, who conspired to write a critical book about gardens in Canada and England ("Backyard pools," *Front*, Oct. 20: So what? Does it really matter? I do not understand how "insensitive" and "anger"

could have prompted these two prominent societies to write a book about the gardens across Canada and to make a companion with the colorful backdrops of England. What a useless and futile project. How about writing about the more pressing and urgent matters of the day?

Pearl Taylor,
West Hill, Ont.

CONDOM SENSE

Young will not change until the sociologists, the teachers, the manufacturers and the advertisers really re-examine the use of condoms to prevent disease. They should take a lesson from the purveyors of cigarettes, who developed the approach to a few art. Young people do not expect to get pregnant or to develop a life-threatening sexually transmitted disease. That happens to men's acquaintances, not to women. The old-fashioned enough to recommend abstinence as a first choice, but practicability must be faced, and one of these is that times are changing.

Donald J. Shook,
Perth, Ont.

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should include names, address and telephone number. Most correspondence is held for 90 days. Please send SASE to: 777 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5W 1A7.

PASSAGES

DEAD: Arlene Betts Davis, 61, the strong-willed, tough-talking queen of Hollywood for more than half a century, of cancer, in the American Hospital in Paris. During a career in which actresses learned a more glamorous and celebrated style of actress, Davis exuded independence of spirit, laudable behavior and starlike openly performs it and lived strongly in her famous bed, say, Marlyn. She played the role of "Mother Catherine" and once declared, "I married because I was tougher than everybody else." She was two Academy Awards for her portrayal of a famous Broadway actress in *Evansville* (1950) and as a southern belle in *Jenny* (1955).



DEAD: Graham Chapman, 44, the more British expression of the popular satirical TV comedy series. Monty Python's *Monty Python's Flying Circus*, after a five-month battle with breast cancer, in hospital near his Madison, England, home. Chapman, John Cleese and five others worked on *Monty Python* from 1969 to 1974.

REJECTED: A slave by dancer Sandra Jovanovic, 24, that she became the costume line wife of actor William Burt, 29, in 1982 after they lived together for 10 weeks in South Carolina, by Madonna and cost judge Jacqueline Sherman.

REMOVED: On president Bill Baker, 44, in return to the business world, effective on Dec. 31, 1989. The former general manager of the Saskatchewan Roughriders in

joined the \$150,000-a-year job as boss of the troubled league last December.

SCHEDULED: World-renowned American violinist Eugene Fodor, 25, in three years graduation and ordered to seek treatment for drug addiction, after pleading guilty to breaking into a motel room on Martha's Vineyard, Mass., where he was discovered with 20 grams of cocaine and heroin.

DEAD: Legendary race horse Secretariat, a world-famous symbol of beauty and speed that in 1973 under Canadian jockey Ron Turcotte became the first horse to win the U.S. Triple Crown in 25 years. The 19-year-old stallion moved a lethal apoplexy in Kentucky's Claiborne Farm after complications from laminitis, an incurable degenerative hoof disease.

Set her emotions ablaze.



Great moments come out of the blue.

This magnificent sapphire graces the
Birks with its remarkable blend of lustrous
and imperious diamonds and sapphire
Only for her Only from Birks.



BIRKS



Lottery funds help people with disabilities.

Sharmila lost a leg to cancer when she was six years old. With the help of a prosthetic leg, Sharmila is able to skip and swim with her friends. Helping people with disabilities is just one way



lottery funds are used.

Lottery funds are also used to provide grants in other areas such as sports and recreation, arts and culture, hospitals, and province-wide charities.



Ontario Lottery Corporation
Together we're making good things happen.



LETTERS

HIGH TUITIONS NO ANSWER

Your article on Canadian universities was telling ("The rising crisis," Special Report, Sept. 18). Public universities should not have to rely on private donations and cannot but continue to do so—this is the business of the private university. If the present funding trend is not turned around, Canada will find more and more of its brightest minds leaving for the United States, where academic achievement is rewarded by high funding, updated facilities, and high-quality teaching and research. As an alumnus of the University of Saskatchewan presently doing graduate work at Columbia University, I have chosen to stay in the United States to receive a good education.

Heather Seale,
New York City

Your report depicted horrendously low Canadian tuition fees when compared with American fees. But, comparing private U.S. institutions with public Canadian institutions is unfair, as the funding structures are completely different. A comparison between Canadian and U.S. public institutions should have been used. In 1984-1985, tuition and other fees at the University of Toronto were \$2,942, while tuition at the publicly funded University of California at Los Angeles was \$3,890—not so large a difference as that passed off as the reason in your report. The problem in Canada is a lack of adequate government support. In 1984-1985, U of T received \$7,240 in government grants per full-time student, while UCLA received \$15,385 per student. To blame the underfunding crisis on low tuition fees is ridiculous.

Deyan Lobbins,
Brimmer.

McMaster University Students Union Inc.,
Hamilton

DISCRIMINATORY MEDIA

I must protest the bias of your reporting on the hostage crisis in the Middle East ("Hostages to terror," Cover, Aug. 14). While playing down Israeli's kidnapping of Sheik Abdul Kareem Obeid, you go all out to depict the Arabs as genocidal terrorists, with plots to prove it. But we should be much more upset by a nation resorting to terrorist ideas by the terrorism of fundamentalist hatreds like the Hezbollah. The despair of the Palestinian people produces Arab terrorism, not that despair comes from the fact that they are a people we would like to forget. Concern for human rights is credible only when it speaks out equally for all individuals, all people. Discrimination such as you and most of the Western media practice against us of your moral protests against and then

Berry Daines,
Alexandria, Ont.

TO TELL THE TRUTH

I felt sad when I started reading your article about Ben Johnson ("Startling news," Sports, Sept. 18) but was happy when I read in the last paragraph that Johnson would run again—without drugs. Many Canadians will be even more interested in watching his next race and wishing him good luck.

Margaret MacNeil,
Montreal

Tell the truth and we will stop you of your racism and control your racism. What an irrelevant question. The International Amateur Athletic Association could not have made a more calculated decision to promote dishonesty in sport. What about the dozens of medals and records acquired by other countries? For a certainty, Canada was not the only winner of drug-smoked medals at the Olympics.

L. Elmer Hansen,
Tremonton, B.C.

BILINGUAL DILEMMA

In your article "Language backlash" (Canada, Aug. 28), you have once again belittled the New Brunswick Confederation of Regions party anti-bilingual. Not so. The CRR is not opposed to bilingualism where members and circumstances so warrant. The broad-based application of official bilingualism is at issue in this province. Should another province—Ontario, for example—adopt official bilingualism, Ontario would be aware of what is actually involved in bilingualism: economic discrimination by effect on employment, advancement and other aspects of restricted economic activity would be a rude awakening to all.

Gord J. Farrell,
Albion, N.B.

While Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa instructs the use of English, New Brunswick Premier Frank McKenna promotes the use of both Canada's official languages. Play that neither our Prime Minister nor his Quebec lieutenant will follow McKenna's leadership on this issue.

Bruce MacMillan,
New IRD, Ont.

INEFFECTIVE STRATEGY

If the United States is serious about the problem of cocaine ("Andean strategies," World, Sept. 18), why do they not look at how people have turned away from tobacco? The use of that drug is on the decline, and not a single shot has been fired. Better penalties and government meddling only remove drug use. Maybe next we will see a picture of Bush holding a bag of "the deadly AIDS virus" as he explains his plans to send troops to San Francisco to stop the spread of that disease.

Dan Morris,
Calgary

CHIARO'S



"Glamorous presentation
highly evocative of
high luxury, with
cooking technically
flawless"

—Toronto Life's Epicure

**PRIX-FIXE
BUSINESS
LUNCH
\$24.50**



**THE KING
EDWARD**

AT THE HEART
OF TORONTO'S
BUSINESS DISTRICT
FOR 85 YEARS.

For reservations
(416) 863-9700

37 King Street East
Toronto, Ontario,
M5C 1E9



Trusthouse Forte Hotels

RESIST
THE
USUAL

TASTE
THE
REWARDS



LETTERS

SCHOOL OF THE FUTURE?

Thanks for a making a success of my day substituting for a junior-high-school science and computer teacher. "A day in the year 2060" (Cover, Sept. 11) sparked student interest, and their responsiveness was gratifying. The single flaw in the cover package was your choice of Marilyn Monroe's biographic image in "Futuristic hardware." I'll reserve the paradox of technological complexity and overly simplified life implied by that choice for future classroom reference.

Charles W. Hickey,
Kingstons, N.S.

DERATING THE GST

It boggles the mind that this country is seriously considering the imposition of a comprehensive Goods and Services Tax when there is so little to commend such a measure ("A looming tax crisis," Canada, Aug. 21). Spending increases at all levels of government need to be pinned, and part of the solution envisioned for the introduction of the GST should be directed instead to eliminating loopholes in the income-tax system. The government has indicated that it will spend millions of dollars to "educate" the public on the wisdom of introducing the GST. It is short-term that the public educates the government on the folly of doing so.

G. Ronald Knight,
Victoria

We have brought on the GST with years of irresponsible spending. We have supported expensive institutions like the Governor General, the Senate and the CBC, and they have returned little value. We have placated hundreds of special-interest groups with no regard for the taxpayer and have wasted millions on ineffective programs. There should be no car exemptions until we learn our lesson and cut spending.

Kirk Skenehan,
Calgary

INDEPENDENT PROTEST

In "Risky business" (Canada, Sept. 11), you refer to my remarks as federal Environment Minister Lucien Bouchard's decision concerning the Kludivity Dam project in Saskatchewan. You stated that I am affiliated with the New Democratic Party. I am not. Nor is the group I speak for, Stop Construction on the Kludivity-Alameda Project. The incorrect political connection might detract from the strength of my statement condemning Bouchard.

Robert E. MacDonald,
Radville, Sask.

How to compare auto leasing companies.

THEM



When most companies write an auto-leasing contract they start with a ballpoint pen. They work to a set of rules and there's little scope for flexibility.

At Autoflex, we're adopting a whole different attitude. That's why we write our contracts in pencil.

You tell us what kind of monthly payment makes you comfortable. Do you want to own your vehicle when the lease expires - or do you want cash back? How about changing cars mid-lease - or changing your car to suit the season.

If you're leasing for the first time or renewing an old lease, tell us what you want, we'll bend over backwards to make it work.

Take maintenance for example.

WHETHER YOU LEASE FROM US OR NOT - WITH OUR NEW VALET SERVICE - YOU'LL NEVER HAVE TO WORRY ABOUT CAR MAINTENANCE AGAIN.

We'll keep your service record - pick up your car when it's due and provide a replacement for the day.

We'll deal with the mechanics and service centres that provide the best work at the best prices available anywhere, and see that everything is done right. Then after checking your car, we'll deliver it back to your doorstep.

It's called Valet Service and we're the only leasing company that offers it.

Call us at 739-5100 for complete details.

Autoflex

The leasing idea that lets you re-write the rules

US



3300 Steeles Ave. W., Ste. 220, Concord, Ontario L4K 2K1 Tel: (416) 739-5100

OPENING NOTES

Zbigniew Brzezinski makes a Soviet debut, Paul Newman confesses little, and José Canseco shoots the breeze

CONTRIVED CONFESSIONS

Throughout a 45-year career that has spanned four decades, actor Paul Newman has developed a reputation as one of Hollywood's most enduring screen heartthrobs. But earlier this month, Newman's white knapsack seemed to have been dealt a serious blow when *Esquire* magazine carried a cover picture of him beside the headline "Confessions of a heavy lover." Now, the man who wrote the accompanying article has complained that the New York City-based publication distorted the thrust of his story with the headline. Robert Seaver—who was Newman's houseguest for three weeks while he gather-



Newman's reputation as a heartthrob

ered material for the seven-page piece—completed that *Esquire* editors "took a cheap shot" at his subject by weaving one of the actor's statements out of context. According to Seaver, the 64-year-old Newman had simply claimed that his own perfectionism prevented him from seeing himself as "a proper father, a great lover, an extraordinary lover or a capable skier." For his part, *Esquire* editor Leo Eisenberg claimed that Seaver had misread the point of the headline. Said Eisenberg: "It is cruel and playful, in the spirit of the piece." Eisenberg also told *Manhattan* that Newman had not contacted *Esquire* himself. He added, "I wonder if what Seaver is really upset about is us not putting his name on the cover." Sometimes, the story behind the story can be almost as entertaining as the finished article.

Missing out on a masterpiece

London art dealer Francis Fraser recently paid \$14.4 million for a white marble statue that the British Museum could have obtained as a gift. Experts, including Timothy Clifford, the director of the National Gallery of Scotland—and an international art collector who was assistant of the agent's value—offered to donate his collection of statuary to the British Museum. But the museum curators who examined that assortment of busts and statues specialized in Greek and Roman sculptures and they overlooked the use of a flowering woman, which had stood in a London backyard for more than 40 years. Wegert has received a huge profit from



British Museum treasure in a backyard

that acquisition, and Clifford, for one, has promised to bid on the supposed masterpiece if she offers it for sale. That event would also give the British Museum another chance to acquire the Marcella at a price, for missing it the first time around.

NO STAMPS OF APPROVAL

It was bad news for Police Edward Island residents. Last week, postal officials said that the island's current central post office in Charlottetown might close down as part of plans to streamline postal service on the island. But many residents say that they are concerned that service will improve, and officials at the Canadian Union of Postal Workers predicted that the loss of the island's main writing depot could generate a local shortage since letters mailed between such island communities as Cavendish and Charlottetown would be processed on the mainland.



Rogers and Sawyer, both shooting in the suburbs and a cross-border reprieve

STAND-IN FOR THE UNITED STATES

There's skilled crew and low production costs have given Canadian film companies an enviable cross-border reputation in the movie industry. Certainly, their talents helped produce U.S. country-and-western star Kenny Rogers to film his forthcoming television special—scheduled to feature Canadian actors Russ and Rogers's son, Kenny Jr.—in St. John's. But officials at Toronto-based Atlantic Films, the producers of the project, found a problem that is familiar

to many Canadian working for U.S. clients: *Canada as America*, a one-hour show that the NBC television network plans to air in December, if, supposedly set in the United States. Still, Atlantic producer James Paul Rock shrugged off the difficulties of depicting the show's location. Said Rock: "We shot the exterior outside of the city and, for the most part, we stuck to the suburbs." In time, at least, Canadian have clearly refused solutions of Americans to a few pit.



Camel ad: a controversial cartoon character

Looking for hidden sex

When Bryan Key achieved fame—and notoriety—in 1973 by arguing that solving mysteries used concealed sexual imagery to manipulate consciousness into leaving their clients' problems. Indeed, the controversy that his book *Subliminal Seduction* generated over alleged hidden persuaders in popular culture has been Key's best. In his past as a presidential adviser at London's University of Western Ontario, Key has progressed since then by further advancing his theory. In his fourth book on the subject, *Age of Manipulation*, he takes aim at a new target: Camel cigarettes. Key says that a current print campaign for the U.S. brand, which features a cartoon figure with a camel's face, also contains sexual imagery. Cigarette ads are banned in Canada, but New York City-based ad director Robert Cole rejected charges that the ad agency, McCann-Erickson Worldwide, had stretched male and female genitalia on the face of its Smoother Character cartoon figure. Said Cole: "That is untrue. We have succeeded in capturing market share for a brand that had plummeted. But you cannot do that by putting a penis on a face." In any event, Key has helped Cole to achieve a key objective of the ad campaign: luring Camel cigarettes to smokers' attention.

Giving space to an old foe

The stern opposition to communism once made former U.S. national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski the bane of Soviet politicians. But the Polish-born expert's views are now circulating in the U.S.S.R., where the magazine *International Life* recently printed a speech that he made last April. In that speech, Brzezinski predicted that internal troubles could force the Soviet Union to grant full independence to Eastern Bloc countries. Several Moscow-based Western diplomats say that Soviet politicians will now be forced to take sides on the controversy and question of centrality.

CHANGES ON THE FOREIGN DESK

The Globe and Mail is planning to shuffle the newspaper's current lineup of 10 foreign bureaus during the next 12 months by leaving reporters in Los Angeles and the Middle East. At the same time, Globe editors plan to close the paper's only African bureau, in Harare, Zimbabwe—in part because of neighboring South Africa's increasingly restrictive restrictions for entry into their country. And because what *Life* magazine will be shutting down the Globe's Mexico City office as tensions ease in nearby Central America—particularly in Nicaragua. Said deputy managing editor Owen Smith: "We are not disappointed to see people in the region, but the story is not what it once was."

DIAL NOW AND TOUCH BASE

Most handheld faxes only allow you to get your

favorite player on the telephone. But the U.S. handheld faxes, reaching Oakland Athletics right before Joni Cavendish is in as early as dialing 1-800-254-3366 for a \$2.30 line and \$1.25 per minute, such calls are as late as a tape of Cavendish for 30 minutes. On that tape, which changes daily,

Chinese diplomats topics that range from his most recent posts to personal revelations. Describing a victorious first encounter with the Generalissimo in the American League championship series last week, the Athletics

manager continued in having "the most playful game I have ever had in my life." Indeed, he was over-approvingly with Cavendish's commitment to physical fitness recently. Dedicated Cavendish "She has smokes all over the place." For Cavendish at last, teaching base could be a profitable sidekick.



Cavendish: personal baseball



A POWERFUL LEAP AHEAD

Introducing three exciting new 4.0 litre Jaguars for 1990. Civilized, but never tame, the elegant new Jaguar Sovereign and XJ6 sedans are quicker, more silent, more functional, and offer better value than ever before.

A new 3-model range, with prices starting at just under \$60,000*, provides a choice of specifications to satisfy the needs of every discerning driver. Considering all that these new Jaguars have to offer, we think you will agree that they represent one of the most astute investments in automotive value available anywhere in the world.

A new 4.0 litre, twin overhead cam aluminium alloy engine, with four valves per cylinder and

sophisticated engine management system, is the heart of this powerful new breed of cars. In terms of increased power and torque, it is a significant engineering achievement. In driver's terms, these automobiles spring off the mark with athletic ease and, in full stride, deliver smooth, silent power.

A new 4-speed automatic transmission, designed especially for the new 4.0 litre engine, offers a Normal Mode, for everyday driving, and a special Sport Mode, should you decide to explore the maximum range of all four gears. On rough or winding roads, the Sport Mode adds an exciting new dimension to driving exhilaration.

A new Teves anti-lock braking system, with

improved thermal capacity, delivers exceptional pedal feel and brake response. In short, at every level of the performance spectrum, the new 4.0 litre Jaguars will earn your enthusiasm and respect.

A new instrument configuration follows the classic Jaguar tradition to simplify the driving experience. Analogue instruments and gauges communicate driving information at a glance. 'Secret-till-lit' vehicle condition monitors minimize distraction. The magnificent woodwork and rich leather you would expect to find in a Jaguar's interior are, of course, present in generous proportions. Overall, it is an environment of luxury, Jaguar comfort and refined operating ease.

A new, comprehensive 24-hour roadside emergency service plan – Club Jaguar – provides an added measure of motoring security wherever you drive in Canada or the United States.

A new no-charge scheduled maintenance plan, also part of Club Jaguar, offers regularly scheduled maintenance at no-charge for the full 3-year or 60,000 km warranty period.

For more information on this powerful new breed of cars and Club Jaguar, contact your nearest authorized Jaguar dealer or send your business card to

Jaguar Canada Inc., Communication Services,
Infill Lane, Bramalea, Ontario L6T 4H3

*Manufacturer's suggested retail selling price. \$50,000 excluding local freight. Dealers may sell for less.



A BLENDING OF ART AND MACHINE.

Looking beyond the horizon greater export success.

"The world is changing faster and faster as we approach a new decade and a new century. Canadians must keep pace. Nowhere is this more important than in international trade because our standard of living and our quality of life depend on how effectively we perform in the global economy. The recipients of this year's Canada Export Awards have shown a dedication to exporting and a determination to succeed."

*The Honourable John C. Crosbie
Minister for International Trade*

Canada is a trading nation. Our global exports account for three million Canadian jobs and one-third of everything we produce. Our standard of living and our way of life therefore depend on our ability to look beyond the horizon and to sell our goods, services and "know-how" to other countries around the world.

The Canada Export Awards are a symbol of excellence in exporting. We salute this year's winners for their outstanding export success.

**Canadair Division
Bombardier Inc.**
Montreal, Quebec
Manufacturer of aerospace products.

**Chemetics International
Company Inc.**
Vancouver, B.C.
Markets proprietary plant processing and equipment.

Coronet Bros., Limited
Catering Division
Blacks Harbour, N.B.
Processor of fresh and frozen seafood, especially scallops.

Elcon Technology Corporation
Montreal, Quebec
Manufacturer and marketer of data communication products.

General Motors of Canada Limited
Ottawa, Ontario
Manufacturer and distributor of automobiles, trucks etc. and related components.

Inco Limited
Toronto, Ontario
Mining/extracting/refining of nickel, copper and precious metals.

Klickow Stadler Harter Ltd.
Montreal, Quebec
Engineering/contracting of industrial plants.

MED-ENG SYSTEMS INC.
Guelph, Ontario
Manufacturer of agribusiness-related products.

Newbridge Networks Corporation
Kanata, Ontario
Manufacturer and vendor for digital networks.

Novacor Chemicals Ltd.
Calgary, Alberta
Manufacturer/marketer of polyethylene resins.

**Philips Electronics Ltd.
Product Centre**
Telecommunication &
Data Systems
Montreal, Quebec
Manufacturer of personal computers and office automation products.

PRO-ECO LIMITED
Mississauga, Ontario
Design/manufacturers of ship metal processing lines and equipment.

Reimer Inc.
Tremont, Quebec
Manufacturer of specialty pulps.

Turn Nova Fishery Co. Ltd.
St. John's, Newfoundland
Specialized fish processor.

WestCan Alfalfa Inc.
Regina, Saskatchewan
Processor/exporter of alfalfa feed products.

 Excellence In Exporting

Organization for sale: \$179.



With a new Casio Digital Diary, all the organization you'll ever need is sitting in the palm of your hand. Our SP-4000 Digital Diary makes everything from your desk-top planner to your little black book obsolete. From now until the year 2050!

The SP-4000 can give you a month's schedule via glance on its large screen. It can keep track of 1600 names, phone numbers, and addresses for you. You can easily enter all sorts of engagements, notes and miscellaneous information. And then just as easily call it up at a moment's notice.

In short, the Casio SP-4000 packs a mighty 25KB of memory into a mere slip of a 3" x 5" calculator. So you can put this powerful

organizational tool in the palm of your hand, your purse or pocket.

And when you're ready to advance to the next level of business administration, look into the Casio B.O.B.S. A revolutionary system that is so intelligent, it even talks to your computer.

Buy your way into the organization you've always wanted. Get a Digital Diary from Casio. Look for it at local retailers. Or for more information, contact Bob Siewert at Casio, 2100 Burnham Rd., Suite 240, Scarborough, Ontario M1V 2B7.

CASIO
Where innovation never sleeps

Casio Canada Ltd. 2400 Elmwood Place, Suite 240, Scarborough, Ontario M1V 2B7

Could be sold
for less than \$179

ANOTHER VIEW



The ball sits in Ottawa's court

BY CHARLES GORDON

Politicians are going to have to act on the environment whether they like it or not. There is something in the air—between OPC, carbon dioxide and acid rain, that is. Canadians are worried. They have seen policy slips, and greenhouse effect, and last, but not least, signs of recognizing that people are worried. It is up to the politicians now. Do they have the heart for it?

The thought is occasioned by a newspaper supplement, produced by Southern Inc. and carried by 14 of its 16 papers on Oct. 7—34 pages, printed on recycled paper, two million copies in all, and most remarkably, ad-free. The fact that such a profit-oriented outfit could go-ahead with such a costly undertaking shows growing corporate awareness of the environment, and growing corporate awareness of the marketplace mood—it is being assumed that corporations do not do things entirely out of the goodness of their hearts.

The Southern section, while not entirely passionate about the future of our planet, does not sit on the job details. It says:

● There are twice as many passenger vehicles in Canada as there were 20 years ago.

● The world's population, now more than five billion, will grow by another billion in 12 years. Meanwhile, every 14 seconds, a hectare of arable land disappears.

● An estimated 215,000 tons of disposable diapers are thrown out every Canadian year.

● Two-thirds of the world's zinc forest has disappeared since the industrial Revolution.

● Glass, which can be recycled, is produced in only one of 20 tonnes, plus to have one in every home by the year 2000. That means that, in the absence of affordable alternatives, China will be manufacturing in many thousands of tonnes (twice as the United States, the leading producer, does now).

● Eighty countries are experiencing water

On environmental questions, politicians have to risk being unpopular with the private sector—and with the people

shortages. A Canadian family with four short-term children uses more water in its first hour of one day than the average family in Bangladesh uses in a month.

● Between 1940 and 1980, the world's water use doubled. It is expected to double again by the year 2000.

But all is not gloom. Southern quotes several business leaders who think that doing their environmental duty is also good business. "We recognize that protection of the environment has become a central issue with consumers," says Don Carmichael, general manager of the Rexnold-Meyers manufacturing plants in Canada. "I don't think our shareholders will tolerate poor environmental performance," says John Spencer, president of C.I. Inc.

And even there is the celebrated Green campaign of the Loblaws stores, which, as well as promoting shoppers with such products as the President's Choice Green Kiosk-Pak, and as well as creating discussion among various environmental groups, demonstrates a belief that there is money to be made in environmentally sensitive marketing.

It's this kind of senselessness are depicted. Martin O'Brien, president of Bona Cascade Canada Ltd., told Southern that he is quite

prepared to manufacture unlabeled toilet paper, which would be environmentally correct—and brown—and the public demands it. He does not think the public will, but he may be wrong.

As Angus Reid poll taken in conjunction with the Southern study, shows the degree to which public consciousness of the environment has grown. One Canadian in three now sees the environment as the most important natural issue. A year ago, it was one in 13, and a year and a half ago, before the intense heat and wildfire fires of the summer of 1988 in Central Canada, it was one in 20. Reid found that Canadians want tougher government action against polluters, even if jobs are lost and even if the cost is higher prices and higher taxes.

The challenge to the politicians is clear. Are they up to it? There are certain conceptual difficulties. Here is the environment minister, Lucien Bouchard. Asked by Southern News if he recycles bottles, cans and newspapers, he gives what may be an all-too-typical politician's response. "Well, I'm not living a real life," he said. "I travel a lot and live at an apartment in Geneva. They must be recycling."

Politicians are not the only people not living real lives. Most Canadians, lured by affluence and scenery, have thought not to nothing about the environment and recycling. Some of the, Southern study found, think we are recycling when all we do is take the empty back. But politicians, on every level, undoubtedly live lives that are a lot less real than most. They are used to city apartments, airplanes, limousines riding outside hotels while they speak. A politician never steps into a subway or city bus unless there is a camera crew with him. A politician when he thinks of trees is probably thinking of jobs.

Yet the politician—use of the few words suggests that once activated—will have to lead us away from the misleading environmental sloganism. The decisions so far have been easy ones—the telling of companies to take the lead out. Now, the politician is going to have to take harder steps, the political equivalent of taking out the garbage. He will have to make a measure of himself—suggesting that the plastic bags hiding together the car can of beer might be disposed with, during its process as well, for the sake of health, fish and turtles, to the future position of killing birds. He will have to take the air in consideration this or that.

Beyond being a nuisance, the politician will have to risk being unpopular with the private sector, the source of much of his campaign funding. And he will have to take—most dangerous of all—action to the private sector. That's what we call a politician's courage, and all the greatest source of the world's air pollution.

The freedom of the open road is doomed. Politicians will be asked silly to say it, and the people won't let it sit at that much either. But they will have to live the environment, as they do so all important matters anyone, and remind the politicians that doing the right thing isn't always so bad.

Charles Gordon is columnist with The Ottawa Citizen.

THE QUEEN'S MAN

THE CHOICE OF RAMON HNATYSHYN AS CANADA'S ROYAL REPRESENTATIVE HAS WON HIGH PRAISE

In a room, Ramon Hnatyshyn recalled later, "the last beautiful day in Ottawa." On the afternoon of Sunday, Oct. 1, the former Conservative mp and cabinet minister drove north from the capital to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's private retreat at Montserrat Lake. For 90 minutes, Mulroney kept his guest talking about the purpose of the visit while the two men sat, drinking tea, nibbling on cookies. Then, Mulroney revealed the reason for his summons: the Prime Minister wanted Hnatyshyn to succeed Jeanne Sauvé as Governor General of Canada. "I can tell you it was a surprise," Hnatyshyn told reporters later. "I can't think of a greater honour to be given to an average Canadian."

The announcement came five days later. At 11:15 a.m. on Friday, Oct. 6, Mulroney referred the House of Commons that Queen Elizabeth II had approved Hnatyshyn's appointment. The 55-year-old Saskatchewan-born lawyer will begin a five-year term in Governor General's early next year. Hnatyshyn will become the 26th Governor General since Confederation.

In his new office, Hnatyshyn will be the ambassador-in-chief of the Armed Forces and the representative in Canada of the monarch—Canada's constitutional head of state. He will have the constitutional power to veto or prorogue new laws and, at least in theory, to dismiss the Prime Minister. In practice, however, his new post is largely ceremonial. And for that, both personal friends and former political rivals last week felt Mulroney's nomination of Hnatyshyn had been a first-rate choice. Ahead the outpouring of praise, only one grip in Hnatyshyn's qualifications drew notice: he does not speak fluent French. By contrast, there were only muted and formal expressions of regret for the outgoing review, former journalist and Liberal cabinet minister Scott, who has held the post since 1984.

Indeed, among his peers, Hnatyshyn may be the best-liked politician of his generation. During 14 years in or out of his native Saskatchewan—including five years in cabinet before he lost his seat in the 1984 election—he won't admit to unwelcome good humor nor turn the respect of colleagues in every party. And his House leader Nelson Breen "has had the feeling in some to be walked into the room that here was a good, decent guy, the kind of guy you would want to spend time with. That says will help make him an excellent Governor General."

Hnatyshyn's appointment to the Governor General's official residence at Rideau Hall caps what in many ways has been a storied book. The son of a Ukrainian immigrant who became a Saskatchewan brewer, Hnatyshyn developed his passion for politics early. His father, John, ran four times for election under the Conservative banner and lost each time. He finally earned his reward from Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, a frequent guest at the Hnatyshyn family home in Saskatoon. In



1955, Diefenbaker made him a senator.

The country's future Governor General, meanwhile, grew into a skinny teenager but a possible athlete. Hnatyshyn played basketball in high school and at the University of Saskatchewan Saskatoon. It wasn't the university that he met his wife, Gerda, the daughter of Jewish immigrants and, at the time, a candidate for business queen. Hnatyshyn also demonstrated an early aptitude for the chess and helped found a band called the Intensely Vigorous College New. A 1958 article in *Maclean's* on his former alma mater included a picture of

last week, he said that he hoped to contribute to national unity. "The office of Governor General is the living symbol of our nation," he observed. "Canada is going through important and sometimes difficult times. But I have faith in the future of the country and I trust its people. And I will do my best to foster a sense of understanding among all Canadians." Hnatyshyn may find that goal difficult in some parts of the country as he assumes last week, despite his efforts to study the language, his French is awkward. Still, his spoken French is his old reporters. "I hope to represent all Cana-



Hnatyshyn and wife, Gerda (left) seated on duty at an appointment with cookies

the band. The young man kneeling on the right of the picture, clutching a basketball and wearing a Tyrone hat, was one and played basketball 15 years later became a member of Parliament.

After five years in opposition, Hnatyshyn became federal energy minister in 1973 during the brief government of Joe Clark. In 1981 Mulroney came from House leader, then justice minister two years later. His tenure in that portfolio was unremarkable. But one achievement seems, in retrospect, fitting for a man whose new duties demand that he be above partisan politics. As justice minister, Hnatyshyn reformed the system by which federally appointed judges were named, replacing the existing practice of party patronage with a wide consultation with legal associations and other groups. But at the election last Nov. 21, Hnatyshyn lost to New Democrat, Clark. At-will.

The summer, Hnatyshyn moved his family—Gerda and sons John, 18, and Cecil, 15—to Ottawa and found a local law firm. Beyond his ceremonial and constitutional functions, Hnatyshyn's role as Governor General is ill-defined. Still, speaking to reporters

was—frustration and sympathy. I am known as Quebec. I am not a better known."

The good without that accompany Hnatyshyn as his wife says Rideau Hall might not accompany his predecessor on her way out. Sauvé, 67, and, like Hnatyshyn, a native of Saskatchewan, was made request for the release that she introduced in Speaker of the House of Commons before assuming her vice-regal post. And as Governor General, she brought legislation and a royal dignity to Rideau Hall. But her reserved manner was her best selection.

Hnatyshyn's style is distinctly less rapid. Meeting reporters after his appointment was announced, Hnatyshyn answered a handful of questions—indicating that he would meet Sauvé soon and fly to London within weeks to see the Queen—then cut the questions short. Graciously, he explained: "I gotta fly. I have to phone my mom. See ya." It was a flash of the down-to-earth Hnatyshyn whom that should help win him the affections of Canadians.

MAJOR CLARKE with LISA RAY DOWNEY in Ottawa

National Notes

STUFFING OUT OF THE RACE

Outside the London Robert Fox ended widespread speculation by announcing that he would not join the race for the leadership of the federal party. Noting that he has three children under 10 and that one of his brothers died of cancer earlier this year, he said that he decided to devote more time to his family.

CABINET SHUFFLE

Outgoing Prime Minister Grant Tinker, whose Conservatives have rallied for behind the war in recent months, announced a major cabinet shuffle. He said that his new cabinet will be made up of "the greatest country." Devises added that he might even study his constitutional program to provide Green opportunities.

MAKING A DEAL

The Quebec Federation of Labor announced that it had reached an agreement in principle with the provincial government on a contract covering 43,000 public-sector employees. But three unions, representing about 200,000 teachers, civil servants and health-care workers, remain without contracts.

AIRCRAFT EXPLOSION

A U.S. war plane and jet for rebuilding transport and fighter planes in a crash exploded during a flight near the Maine-New Brunswick border. Flaming debris from the explosion, which killed all four crew members, set fire to woods near the Trans-Canada Highway.

IMMUNITY PRESERVED

The Supreme Court of Canada ruled that judges and cabinet ministers cannot be compelled by the courts to answer questions about the performance of their duties. Among other things, the decision prohibits a Nova Scotia judicial inquiry from questioning five judges and a former attorney general about the case and subsequent acquittal of Cape Breton Minister Ian MacLennan (New Brunswick) in 1979 for a murder that he did not commit.

FEWER KILLINGS

Statistics Canada reported that the country's homicide rate dropped to its lowest level in 17 years in 1984. The agency also reported that police solved 83 per cent of last year's 376 homicides—2.2 per cent of 100,000 Canadians, about one-quarter the rate in the United States. And for the first time in 25 years, no police officers were killed in the line of duty. Most of the victims were 16- to 29-year-old men.

HARNESS BUSINESS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY WITH ONE LINE OF COMMUNICATION.



Amidst the soaring complexity of Integrated Office Systems, there are three basic components you need to simplify the confusion, take advantage of the advancements and utilize your existing equipment.

Three components and one key source....Bell's Telecommunications expertise.

Number One is Connectivity. The ability to connect computers, printers, telephones and other information systems so all work in harmony. Likely, the cabling you

have for the phone system in your office gives you the base to do this.

The fact that Bell has been at the forefront of communications technology for over a century, gives you the confidence it will be done right.

Number Two is Office Services that provide shared applications, easily and efficiently, like text and voice messaging, document creation and distribution and facsimile, as well as other software based applications. Bell has the products. Bell has the know-how.

Number Three is Telecom Information Management. It's a new package from Bell. Simply put, it helps you manage, control and measure your systems.

All meant to increase effectiveness while reducing cost.

No one else offers this comprehensive product portfolio with the reputation, expertise and reliability that accompanies the Bell Canada name. For more information call 1-800-387-3005 and ask for extension #2050.

OFFICE INTEGRATION MADE EASY

Bell

Nationwide Communications
through Telecom Canada



Sugar Bay

DISCOVER SUGAR BAY RUM.

The carefree rum whose secret lies in the heart of the Caribbean.



the blow—averaging about \$50,000 per lay-off—a gesture that the Prime Minister described last week as "among the most generous anywhere." But that did not resolve the concerns of Nicola Pelissier, a divorced mother of four who has been a clerk with Via in Halifax for the past eight years. Pelissier, who said that she is almost certain to lose her \$300-a-week job, added in an interview that she will be unable to pay the new mortgage on her house and from that she may ultimately have to depend on welfare payments. Said Pelissier: "I voted for Mulroney five years ago because he said he was going to put the romance back in the railroad. I won't vote for him again."

Despite the unpopularity of the measures, the government has maintained that action had to be taken to reduce the problems caused by a rail system that has received \$4.5 billion in subsidies over the past eight years while ridership declined to 4.4 million from 7.6 million in that same period. And, although the cuts are expected to save the federal treasury \$1 billion over the next five years, Bowdler is clearly looking for additional ways to reduce Ottawa's support for the trains. He said last week that he would continue proposals from private industry to take over some of the routes that survived the reductions.

In fact, Bowdler has already received at least one proposal for a private service, and another may be on his desk within several weeks. Indeed, the minister has already ordered a plan by Toronto-based tour operator Sun Bikes to operate a luxury rail service from Toronto to Vancouver beginning next June. The three-day run will offer private suites in

specialty built coaches equipped with showers, video monitors and cellular telephones. The average price of a first-class one-way ticket, meals and drinks included, \$2,495. And Quebec's Amtrak-style line and Lavalin Inc. will present a joint proposal within six months for a high-speed service between Montreal and Toronto modeled on France's 288-km/h trains. Ironically, one of Bowdler's chief consultants promoting that proposed ac-



Via in the Rockies: some lines were eliminated, others cut back

cess—estimated to cost between \$3 billion and \$4 billion—is Denis de Belleval, president of Via for almost two years and last May, when he resigned as president, against Bowdler's planned cutbacks.

But critics, including Gerald's Bradley, accused Bowdler of placing too much emphasis on cost-saving and too little on investment in rail transportation. And Bradley raised other questions of the Via cutbacks when he dismissed the need for a royal commission that, according to Mulroney, will spend the next 18 months assessing Canada's transportation requirements for the next century. Said Bradley:

"I think it is a way of evading their responsibility as a national government. The issues are on the table, and there is really not a need for a lot of further study."

Bowdler added that he saw several other major issues challenge the proposed cuts in transit, contending that their environmental impact—the potential for more pollution from other, less energy-efficient vehicles replacing trains—has not been fully assessed. At the same time, Mulroney

General Stuart Budy, Smith announced within hours of Bowdler's statement last week that his province would control the elimination of the daily twice-weekly daylines between Saginaw and Muskegon on Wisconsin Island. The B.C. government contends that maintenance of the route was promised as a condition of British Columbia's entry into Confederation as 1871 and that its termination would be unconstitutional.

Both railway and the expected impact on communities across the country will likely be worked again next week. Critics of Bowdler's

plan are due to appear before the first of a series of hearings that the Commons transportation committee plans to hold on the subject. But it is unlikely that they will have any effect. Bowdler said last week that he will not be influenced by the committee's report. Still, if the hostile reaction to last week's official announcement of cuts is any indication, his program for saving Via by cutting it in half faces a long and bumpy ride before it wins wide public acceptance.

BRIAN BURGIMAN with LISA VAN DER KAM in Ottawa and GLEN ALLEN in Halifax



Levit (left), Stoner, swearing testimony about questioned political donations

Dangerous liaisons

An Ontario inquiry hears a key witness

The two women were once co-workers and allies in one of the nation's most venerable charities, the National Council of Jewish Women. But when Patricia Starr and Betty Stoner faced each other across a stark white room on the 21st floor of a Toronto office tower last week, the mood was icy. The setting was a provincial judicial inquiry into relations among the 46-year-old Starr, once Ontario politician and the past Toronto-based development firm Tindal Enterprises Inc. Starr's activities as president of a charitable foundation within the organization's Toronto chapter between 1985 and 1989 are at the heart of the investigation into the genesis of improper political donations. And Stoner, who won the organization's executive director until Starr fired her in 1987, provided the inquiry with recollections that were starkly direct. According to the 55-year-old Stoner, thousands of dollars were channeled from Tindal through the petriot chequed accounts of National Council staff and members to provincial and federal politicians. "We were immediately reimbursed by the

Toronto section [of the National Council]," Starr testified. "We were told that the Tindal section would be reimbursed by a Tindal company."

Starr's lawyer, Peter West, repeatedly objected to Stoner's testimony, saying that she had a personal grudge against Starr because of her firing. But Ontario Appeals Court Justice Lloyd Staddon, who is conducting the inquiry, allowed Stoner to go ahead, and, for two days, she drew an unflinching picture of Starr's operating procedures. Providing the first moments of high drama since the hearings began on Sept. 18, Stoner said that Starr was a "downsizing" boss who substituted rudeness for P.T. Do, after decreased Helen deLoraine Frangis Dorely. And Stoner: "She could be insulting, intimidating and harassing."

The inquiry was sparked by the resignation last June of one of Premier David Peterson's most trusted aides, Gordon Ashworth, 38, executive director of the premier's office. A shaken Peterson ordered the Staddon investigation after Ashworth admitted that he had

accepted a free refrigerator and guest job for his house from a Tindal-related company. According to Ashworth, Starr had arranged the gifts. Starr herself had resigned in June from her \$1,600-a-year job as chairman of Ontario Place, a Toronto recreation centre owned by the provincial government, after reports surfaced of improper political contributions from the National Council fund. And in a cabinet shuffle in August, Peterson removed five ministers whose names had been linked to Starr and the Toronto chapter's activities. Peterson pledged that the Staddon inquiry would "get to the bottom" of the affair.

But last week, Stoner's most explosive assertions had little to do with Ashworth. Rather, they dealt mostly with Tindal—whose president, Elmo Del Bello, is head of the Ontario wing of the federal Liberal party. Stoner testified that Starr routinely asked up to 20 National Council executive and staff members to make and personal cheques to politicians. Stoner said that the monies were reimbursed by Starr from a Toronto chapter bank account.

In turn, Stoner added, a Tindal company reimbursed the National Council for the payments. "I personally checked with the [National Council's] bookkeeper to see if this had taken place," Stoner said, "and it had."

Stoner also testified that Tindal often paid for National Council fund-raising events, served the organization's parking lot, and, on several occasions, threw parties for its members. For his part, Tindal senior vice-president and general counsel Martin Applebaum said that the company would respond to the allegations at the inquiry, where he promised to contest a vigorous cross-examination of Stoner—scheduled for this week.

Stoner and Starr—who attended the inquiry on most days as a spectator—have not always been at odds. Stoner, who worked for the National Council for 18 years, said last week that she had supported Starr's nomination as president of the Toronto section in 1981. But according to Stoner, things started to turn sour in 1988 when Starr began making politics with the previously apolitical organization's other activities. Stoner said that Starr "went off-limits" her to make four political donations totaling \$750. But, Stoner said, she refused to do so because the practice in 1987. Stoner presented the inquiry with receipts for tax credits that she had claimed for the donations, even though the charity had reimbursed her for the contributions. Acknowledging Stoner, "I made a profit." Among the recipients of Starr's donations were Liberal MP Christine Hare, now Peterson's culture and communications minister, and the local Liberal association in the Toron-

THE FIRST WORD IN FILM IS THE LAST WORD IN COPIERS.

An assault on Meech

Newfoundland's premier demands changes

Since leading his Liberals to power almost six months ago, Newfoundland Premier Clyde Wells has spoken out frequently against the Meech Lake constitutional accord. He says that unless Newfoundland's concerns about the accord are addressed, the province might reject its ratification of the accord—given while Wells's predecessor, Conservative Brian Peckford, was premier. Last week, in a speech at St. John's, Wells said that Newfoundland's removal on Meech Lake could come as early as next month. Mackenzie's *Halifax Chronicle* Chief Glen Allen interviewed the premier, whose opposition to the accord seriously limits its chances of being ratified by its deadline next June.

Mackenzie: Here you, in effect, issued an ultimatum that Meech Lake must be changed at the First Ministers conference next month in Ottawa—or else you will rescind Newfoundland's approval?

Wells: No. You can't just say so to Meech Lake. You've got to address the real concerns, and I am concerned in doing that. I talked [in Toronto] about respecting ourselves, finding a way to accommodate the legitimate interests of Quebec. But a consensus afterward asked where would I take action. So I said, for example, if at the coming First Ministers conference there is a clear and definite indication that we are not going to negotiate any change, then we might as well act. But there is no deadline. Mackenzie's *Federal* columnist Michael Crehan, another Newfoundlanders, said that the people of Newfoundland wouldn't support you on Meech and that you aren't acting in their interests or the interests of Canada. What is your reply?

Wells: Mr. Crehan is wrong. Mr. Crehan hasn't attempted to think about what is in the best interests of Newfoundland. In terms of securing Newfoundland's position as a full participating province of this country and protecting its interests in the future, Meech Lake is detrimental to Newfoundland's interests. Every group that I've talked to support that position. Mackenzie's: How would the accord seriously affect Newfoundland?

Wells: Section 106 requires the federal government to pay compensation to any province that chooses to opt out of any cost-shared program. Just stop and think that a province has cost-shared programs that are to correct regional disparity or provide a reasonably comfortable level of public services throughout the country. How many of those programs will occur if you Ontario and Quebec opt out and Ottawa has to pay hundreds of millions of dollars in compensation? The answer is, there won't be any. Meech Lake will

keep us forever in this bogged position.

Mackenzie: You have also said that, as a province, you want less power, not greater power, at Meech Lake's critics say the accord provides. What do you mean by that?

Wells: That is not quite accurate. What I did say is that more power is no good to small provinces. What are we going to do with more power? We don't have the financial resources to maintain our schools and we have got exclusive jurisdiction in education. We're coming from hospital beds for want of financial



Wells: a call to negotiate improvements quickly, but "there is no deadline."

resources—and we have got exclusive jurisdiction in health. It is not more power that we need—it is more say in the exercise of federal legislative power.

Mackenzie's: What is your position on the clear requirement a "distinct society" in Quebec?

Wells: I readily agree that Quebec is a distinct society. What concerns me is that the government of Quebec is to have a responsibility to preserve and promote that distinct society. So the legislators of Quebec are to have the right to pass laws saying that you cannot use English for this purpose, you must have only French signs, you can't work in certain industries unless you are French-speaking. It would be the same as the country is opened. Worse still, the more Quebec enforces itself, the more the rest of the country says: "The hell with Quebec. We're not having any French here." You get a kind of division that will

ultimately tear the country apart. It would be much better to have a Canada that is bilingual than a French nation in Quebec.

Mackenzie: What about the amending formula, or Senate reform?

Wells: This is another concern—the ability of the accord's formula for amending the Constitution. Newfoundland and all smaller provinces will forever remain in the position they are in now as long as we don't have a proper Senate. Until such time as we get a Triple E [effective, equal, effective] Senate, then everything that is done at the national level will have to be done in such a way that it meets with the approval of the majority of the House of Commons. We now have seven members—two per cent of the House of Commons. We have no real impact.

Mackenzie's: Some people in Ottawa have been saying that if a province can rescind an agreement such as its ratification of Meech Lake, a

YOUR FIRST CLASS TICKET HAS JUST BEEN ELEVATED TO NEW HEIGHTS



Here is your opportunity to experience superior travel by Concorde. Simply purchase a first class round-trip ticket on Air France to Paris and beyond, on the American Express® Card, and you will fly the Concorde to Paris at no extra charge. It's just one of the many offers available exclusively to American Express® Cardmembers.

where you will board the Concorde for Paris. Return to Toronto or Montreal from Paris enjoying all the comforts of first class travel on AIR FRANCE PREMIERE.

This offer is valid every day from October 1st, 1989 to March 31st, 1990. Reservations must be made at least 24 hours in advance.

Your ticket includes passage on first or business class* from Toronto or Montreal to New York.



For details, contact your local Travel Agent or call Air France at 1 800 364-7240.

Membership Has Its Privileges™



Cards

THE FINE ART
OF FLYING
AIR FRANCE

Show Your Stripes!

Now you enjoy all the adventures you can get the smooth taste of Tia Maria. An outrageous smooth top with a hint of rum. Pure and smooth. Tia Maria comes through thicker and drink it straight up or with your favorite mixer, coffee or milk.



Tia Maria
TASTE THE ADVENTURE

A picture of unity

William Vander Zalm survives a showdown

A look for that long over Victoria for most of Oct. 6 delayed rights to and from the local airport, and postponed a major political showdown for their hearts. But when 36 members of British Columbia's Social Credit caucus finally arrived for an emergency meeting with Premier William Vander Zalm, they set about clearing away the storm clouds that had hung over the party for most of the previous two weeks. At the heart of their concerns was Vander Zalm's leadership. Several members told the premier that the party

was not in some ways off," he added, "but I certainly intend to be around. I intend to continue leading the party and to provide good five-minute question periods. And the caucus is united in that effort."

The caucus meeting capped yet another extraordinary week in Vander Zalm's turbulent relationship with his own party. Since he led the Socials to victory in 1986, the premier has weathered a cycle of crises, intense showdowns and five straight lopsided defeats. The most recent leadership loss came last month, when the NDP won the riding of Coquitlam—a



Vander Zalm another extraordinary week

would not survive a general election with him at the helm. Indeed, the caucus was shown a private party poll, conducted the week before, that put the Socials' right percentage points behind the opposition New Democrats. In reply, Vander Zalm promised his caucus that he would "do anything to prevent a so-called government" from taking power. And many caucus members said that they took the statement to mean that the 55-year-old, first-term premier would stop down if subsequent polls show that he is a liability to the party.

But Vander Zalm made it clear that, for now at least, he would remain in his job. And indeed, by the end of the three-hour meeting, his detractors had agreed to stop publicly criticizing his leadership. When the premier himself emerged from the caucus meeting earlier, he betrayed little emotion. "I listened to what different caucus members had to say about some of the political difficulties that we have faced," Vander Zalm said. "I expect the elec-

tion was not the riding of Coquitlam—a Socials preserve since 1982. Then, three days before last week's caucus meeting, four Social Credit backbenchers called an impromptu caucus conference in the strands of Vander Zalm's legislative buildings to announce that they were resigning from the caucus to sit as independent members of the party. Their defection provoked criticism of Vander Zalm's leadership. But other Socials said that the premier had no choice but to offer some clear solutions to the dissent brewing within the party—and to its ongoing fortunes in the polls. Declared Don Tyrer, Social credit minister responsible for Coquitlam-Mulbart riding, "It is a time for Premier Vander Zalm to take stock and consider placing his leadership before a consultation."

Recently, Vander Zalm went a long way towards satisfying his critics. Live broadcast Social debates emerged from the special caucus session with spirited optimism. Said former minister of economic development Greer McCaig, the first, who along with attorney general Brian Smith resigned from Vander Zalm's cabinet in the summer of 1988, "I feel good about what we have accomplished today. Everybody is coming away feeling a little more positive than when they were in."

Still, others remained publicly skeptical about Vander Zalm's prospects for leading the party to another electoral victory. Even a Vander Zalm skeptic, Attorney General Robert (Bud) Smith, acknowledged that if an election were held now, the party that has ruled British Columbia for all but three of the past 37 years would lose. But for now, the premier has won the backing of his caucus. A broader swelling of his support will have to wait until the Socials' next convention in Vancouver later this month.

PETER ROYVILLAN with JUDY PETER in Photos

THE FOLLOWING
MAY SOUND LIKE
AN ORIGINAL CONCEPT
IT'S NOT!

Borrow now. Spend later.



People have been doing that for ages. And ages. They had names like Rockefeller or Rothschild. And they had pre-arranged credit so they could act when they wanted to act.

At VanCity we call it Creditline.

As we said, it's not original. Just downright convenient. Drop in to VanCity. Arrange your Creditline (\$5,000-50,000 or more). And there it sits, at no cost to you... until you use it.

In other words, you arrange to borrow now, and you spend later. It does sound a little original, doesn't it?

You belong with us.
VAN CITY
CALL TELESERVICE 877-7000

A FUMBLING COUP

For more than four hours last week, a second as though Panamanian leader Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega had lost his iron grip on the country that he has ruled since 1983. A small force of Panamanian military rebels, determined to drive him from office, was holding him hostage in his own headquarters. Blackhawk helicopters from the U.S. army's nearby base seized the ship, and American troops blocked roads into the city, as the rebels broadcast a victory statement from captured television and radio stations. Then, only hours after the first shots were fired, it became apparent that the coup had failed, and Noriega emerged unscathed and in full control after beating off the second attempt in 18 months to lose him.

Whereas there was extensive questioning of the extent of American involvement in the coup attempt, some critics charged that the Americans, with 12,000 troops guarding the Panama Canal, had not given enough support to the rebels. Others said that there should not have been any U.S. involvement at all. Republican Senator Jesse Helms said that the rebel officers holding Noriega actually offered to turn him over to the Americans. But, as Helms, past intelligence and communications had upon the plan, a charge that was denied by Defense Secretary Richard Cheney.

The coup attempt began about 7 a.m. on Oct. 3, when some 300 heavily armed soldiers attacked the central military headquarters, a walled compound where Noriega was staying. The rebels apparently held the general and other senior officials as a lever over the course of the campaign for four hours. Meanwhile, American troops blocked two of the major routes to the headquarters, ostensibly to protect American lives and property, but actually—as U.S. officials later acknowledged—to prevent troops loyal to Noriega from succumbing the rebels.

QUESTIONS ARISE OVER THE U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN A FAILED ATTEMPT TO OUST PANAMA'S GEN. NORIEGA

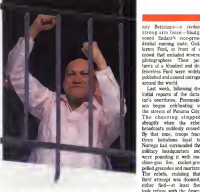
But the Americans failed to block a third artery, leaving a clear path for Noriega's loyalists to reach his compound.

By midmorning, rebel officers had begun telling (see-to-lose) with American officials about the fate of Noriega. Whether or not they

offered to hand Noriega over, as Helms and others claimed, remained in doubt. One U.S. intelligence official, briefing members of Congress, reportedly said that a CIA message had been garbled, so that the word "won't" was read as "won't," giving the impression that the rebels were willing to hand over Noriega when in fact they were not prepared to do so. But Cheney dismissed that theory and said flatly, "They were not prepared to turn him over to the United States." He added, "They wanted him to return quietly inside Panama."

Some U.S. officials said it was clear that the coup leaders were not seeking democratic reform. The officials deemed that the junior officers behind the attempt were frustrated because their careers and pay increases had been blocked by senior officials who they felt should have been forced to retire. And in fact, a statement broadcast after the rebels took over the radio and television stations at about 11

Noriega (right) and his bullet-scarred headquarters—the second unsuccessful attempt in 18 months



Gen. Noriega (right) and his bullet-scarred headquarters—the second unsuccessful attempt in 18 months

a.m. said that they planned to retire Noriega and other senior officers.

Noriega, 51, was recruited and trained by the Central Intelligence Agency in the 1960s, when he was a junior National Guard officer. He has a reputation as a cunning, ruthless officer, well-versed in American intelligence practices. In 1982, he became head of the military establishment, the Panama Defense Force, and the country's effective ruler.

In June, 1987, after Noriega's troops, across him of corruption and human-rights abuses as well as illegal trafficking in arms and drugs, Washington turned against him. Then, in February, 1988, two federal grand juries in Florida indicted him on drug-trafficking charges, connecting him with Colombia's notorious Medellín drug cartel.

But despite U.S. economic sanctions against him, plus a charge with a \$12-million fine that Washington has promised to support anti-Noriega political forces, the general has remained solidly in power. He has made friends and acquaintances to crush his enemies. When a group of military rebels attempted to overthrow him on March 16, 1988, Noriega easily turned them back.

In the May, 1989, presidential election, Noriega's candidate, Carlos Duque, was defeated by Guillermo Endara, leader of the opposition Democratic Alliance. But Noriega swiftly declared the election invalid, and appointed members of his so-called Diplo-

macy Battalion—a proven strong arm force—brought back Endara's vice-presidential running mate, Guillermo Ruiz, in front of a crowd that included several photographers. Their portraits of a bloodied and defenseless Ruiz were widely published and caused outrage around the world.

Last week, following the latest reports of the dictator's overthrow, Panamanians began celebrating in the streets of Panama City. The cheering stopped abruptly when the rebel broadcast suddenly ceased. By that time, troops from three battalions loyal to Noriega had surrounded the military headquarters and were pounding it with machine-gun fire, rocket-propelled grenades and mortars.

The rebels, realizing that their attempt was doomed, either fled—at least the tank units with the American tanks—or surrendered. Among the men who surrendered to Noriega personally was the coup leader, Maj. Marcos Garibaldi Vega. Noriega's Panamanian sources said that Noriega said Garibaldi died as the spat. The two had previously been close friends, and Garibaldi had been instrumental in putting down the abortive 1988 coup attempt.

After his victory last week, the triumphant Noriega appeared at the steel-barred window of his command post and gave a double-clinched fist salute to a crowd of several thousand that had gathered in the street below. The majority of the crowd appeared to be government workers, and only a few of them cheered as Noriega made his appearance. "We were told to take the afternoon off to meet and salute him," said one worker, who declined to be identified. "It really wasn't an occasion one should rejoice."

Noriega blasted the attempted coup as "the permanent aggression and penetration by the forces of the United States." But in Washington, President George Bush said that it was "clearly and obviously" that the rebels were not American agents, and that I can tell you that is not true," he said. Later, however, White House aides and Cheney himself acknowledged that the U.S. military had agreed to support the rebels unconditionally by blocking the roads. That did not seem to matter, he said, beyond saying, "And look at the information, I wouldn't have made a different decision."

Cheney also said that the Americans had learned from Garibaldi and his men. Admits that a coup was planned. He added that the winning rebel the White House only on Oct. 1, but later, U.S. officials in Panama said that Americans had received the first indication more than two weeks earlier. However, he-

World Notes

MOSLEM-CHRISTIAN TALKS

At reconciliation talks in the South Sudan town of Juba, Lutheran Moslems and Christians reached agreement in principle on equal representation in parliament. Moslems contend that traditionally Christian dominance of government is the root cause of Lebanon's 14-year civil war. But a number of contentious issues remain, the most serious of which is the presence in Lebanon of as many as 40,000 Syrian troops. Between March and September, when a ceasefire took hold, artillery duels between Christian forces and Syrian troops and their Lebanese Muslim allies claimed at least 820 lives—most of them civilians.

POLICE ON TRIAL

Two Senegalese police officers went on trial for allegedly ordering 600 months on demonstrators in the Colored township of Mbecheh Plain outside Cape Town on Sept. 5, the day before recently scheduled national elections. Civil-rights activists claim that 19 people died as a result of police brutality. Police say that 19 people were killed—most of them victims of gang fighting.

CAPTURING A KIDNAP

Explosives bonded to Colombian authorities. Ernesto Torres Arango, the fugitive drug boss captured near the Colombian government began a major crackdown in August on the country's powerful cocaine cartels. Meanwhile, Colombia's Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of a controversial decree allowing the government to extradite drug suspects to the United States for trial.

A VIKING SERMON

At the Vatican, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Robert Runcie, and Pope John Paul II pledged to work towards the reunification of the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, which split in 1534 when King Henry VIII of England pronounced papal authority. One of the main obstacles to eventual reunification is the Anglican practice of ordaining women priests.

SECURITY LEAKS

Northern Ireland police are investigating at least seven separate leaks of security information to the Irish Republican Army (IRA) since the summer and photographs of about 400 Irish Republican Army suspects and activists—which may have been passed to Protestant paramilitary groups by British politicians and soldiers. The leaks have strained Anglo-Irish relations and shattered the confidence of the British Conservative government in the British security forces.

玩具 珠寶 時裝 電子
禮品 家具 鐘錶

YOU COULD MEET A LOT OF INTERESTING CHARACTERS IN HONG KONG

People who manufacture and export everything from high-tech electronics to high-fashion apparel.

People with the experience and capability to produce the highest quality at the most competitive prices in the shorter time. Backed by a sophisticated business infrastructure, an efficient communications system and an industrial workforce.

The Hong Kong Trade Development Council can tell you all you want to know about doing business with this dynamic territory.

From our computerized listings of over 15,000 leading manufacturers and suppliers, we can help you to identify and meet precisely the right people.

All it takes is a phone call to the HKTEC.



Toronto: Suite 1115, National Building, 341 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario M5G 1S7, Canada.
Telephone: (416) 593-5584 Telex: 0821804 HKTEC TOR Fax: (416) 594-1789

Vancouver: Suite 700, 1300 Alouette Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6G 1A3, Canada.
Telephone: (604) 681-5553 Telex: 604-681-5553 Fax: (604) 681-5553

WORLD

cause of Gorbachev's previously close connections with Noriega, some U.S. officials expressed suspicion that his warning was a trap to embarrass the Americans by having them see some closely unannounced military action.

But Helms, for one, charged that the United States should have acted more decisively once the coup attempt was launched. Labeling the apparently bungled U.S. response to a Key-Share Riga courtesy, he said, "Once again we have watched defeat from the jaws of victory," Bush Secretary of State James Baker declared. "If you are going to risk American lives, it is the President's view that you do so on your own timetable."

By the end of the week, it seemed clear that U.S. intelligence failures had hampered the embassy's ability to play a more active role. Inside observers said that several key U.S. intelligence and military officers in Panama, including the commander of U.S. forces, Gen. Maxwell R. Thurman, were now to the west and did not know which Panamanians to trust. As well, some officials in Washington said that the White House had failed to put together a team of foreign-policy and military experts to monitor the overthrow attempt and formulate a U.S. response. One result of that situation, observers said, was that when the rebels asked for help, there were long delays before they received a reply. In fact, some Washington critics said that the rebels may have launched their attack with so few men because the Americans had convinced them that they would provide full support.

By Friday afternoon, the streets of Panama were calm, with little evidence of the fighting. Even the bullet holes in Noriega's headquarters had been repaired and painted over. Lt. Col. Arnaldo Castrojo, chief of the high command's defense and security commission, told reporters that he was one of the officers who had been held prisoner by the rebels before being freed by loyal troops. "Panama is in a very festive mood now," said Castrojo. And, describing Noriega, he said: "He has a divine power. That is why he prevails." As for the officers who had tried to overthrow Noriega, he said wistfully, "They will pay the full price for their treason."

As he spoke, several doors slipped openers were expertly unjamming themselves, and several opposition politicians were tearfully under arrest. Finally, many Panamanians expressed dismay that Noriega remained in power. And in Washington, administration officials admitted that the events of Oct. 3 had shown that the Bush administration had a lot to learn about crisis-management. "This was our first. Mind-boggling, our first real-time crisis operation. We've learned some things that we need to improve, and we'll improve them." Given Noriega's strength and ruthlessness, the White House, the state department, the Pentagon and the CIA plainly had a lot of hard thinking to do.

GREG W. TAYLOR with JOSEPH CANNON in Panama City and WILLIAM CONYER in Washington

C&C Computers and Communications

The Branch Office Fax.



At NEC we think that even for sophisticated users, choosing a fax should be a relatively simple task.

That's why we designed the Nexia 400—a fax for the serious but budget-conscious user.

The Nexia 400 makes choosing a fax a lot easier because it provides all the right features (at the right price) for flawless fax communications between your branches and head office.

For example, the Nexia 400 has "do-it-yourself" plug-in memory modules that quickly and easily expand memory. Memory means you can have total transmission confidentiality with password control, and you'll even

receive messages if your machine runs out of paper (very useful for after hours reception).

Other features include an automatic document feeder that accepts up to 50 pages (to handle even your largest transmissions), 960 programable speed dial numbers, and a programmable one-touch report feature that'll help you manage your fax usage.

If you're looking for big fax performance without a big price tag, you'll find what you're looking for in the Nexia 400.

For information on our complete line of fax solutions, simply call toll free today: 1-800-263-0669



NEC



MAZDA TAKES AIM AT SMALL THINKING.

INTRODUCING THE 1990

MAZDA 323 PROTEGE

Small cars used to be stepping stones to bigger cars. The all-new Mazda 323 Protegé changes that.

Protegé has a longer wheelbase and a wider track than you'd expect in a small car.

It's been engineered to give more roominess, better performance, finer quality finishing, and a controlled, amazingly comfortable ride.

In short, Protegé feels, and drives, like a much bigger car. Inside, there's ample comfort for five, with loads of space in the trunk. Protegé boasts a 1.8-litre engine, again larger than you'd expect in a small car.

And its warranty - the best warranty in the business - offers years of peace of mind.

Test-drive the all-new 1990 Mazda 323 Protegé soon. And enjoy thinking a little bigger.



mazda

MAZDA QUALITY IS BACKED BY THE
BEST WARRANTY IN THE BUSINESS.

"It's a pager you'll finally agree to carry."



"You're too big a man to keep," said Collins, as he pressed the Cintel pager into my hand. There was room to spare. "No one will know but me!" I challenged. He nodded, well aware how much I hate being conspicuous. "Reception is clear!" I commended. "Complete and legible," he said with a confident smile.

As I pondered, the pager vibrated in my hand. I glanced at the screen, and immediately knew that I had just saved time, money, and aggravation. Collins had given me a keeper...not a keeper.

Whatever job you're in, don't miss important information when you're out. Visit your nearest Cintel Paging Centre. Or call Cintel Paging at 1-800-387-8484.

CINTEL

Cintel Paging Getting the message to people on the move

WORLD



Yitzhak Rabin with Shimon Peres despite broad approval, Israel declined

ISRAEL

A defeated compromise

Israel turns down a plan for negotiations

For weeks, Israel's far-right coalition government had been hotly debated. At issue was a proposal by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak for Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin to propose that May. The U.S. administration had expressed enthusiasm for the Mubarak plan. The Labour Party, the centre-left partner in Rabin's ruling coalition, also supported it, while a newspaper public opinion poll indicated that a majority of Israelis favoured it. So, according to Mubarak, even Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasser Arafat had given his approval, although the plan excluded the issue of Shimon Peres's right-wing bloc of Israel's ruling coalition, the Likud, remained opposed, claiming that the intent was to lure Israel into talks with the PLO. And at the end of last week, Likud effectively killed what many diplomats had called the Mubarak best chance for peace in years.

The plan's demise came at the close of a two-day meeting of the Israeli news network. The Labour Party had urged acceptance of Mubarak's invitation to Gaza to discuss the details of an election with a representative group of Palestinians. But when it came to a vote, the ministers were split 6-6, which under cabinet rules gave the victory to the Likud faction. Officials in Washington, Israel's closest friend and benefactor, were carefully weighing in on the development, but some observers said that they were generally angry. And many American Jews, whose support is critical to the Israeli government, also seemed likely to be disappointed by the cabinet's action in turning down what many had described as a constructive proposal.

Despite the Labour Party's defeat in this crucial vote, it was uncertain whether its cabinet partners would resign and force an early general election. Shimon Peres, Israel's Prime Minister, said: "I don't know if I will recommend leaving the government, or other steps." For their part, the Likud ministers expressed interest in a compromise proposal, but last week by U.S. Secretary of State James Baker at talks with Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Arens. Under this plan, representatives of Israel, Egypt and the United States would discuss the negotiation of a Palestinian declaration that might eventually talk with the Israelis. They would, in effect, be "talking about talking," said David Winesky, director of communications for the American Jewish Congress.

Meanwhile, the militants, or opening, in the occupied territories, which has already claimed at least 671 Palestinian and 42 Jewish lives, approached the end of an 11-day month. With the rejection of the Mubarak plan, an end to the violence seemed further away than ever.

JUDITH BERMAN with DAVID LANDAU in Jerusalem

For Maclean's readers only!

What a decade!
What an offer!



The 1980s: Maclean's Chronicles the Decade, to be published by November, 1989, is a remarkable look at an amazing period. This handsome hardcover book features more than 400 spectacular photos and 16 copyrighted essays by Maclean's writers, recalling and interpreting the most significant events, places, and people of the 1980s: Glasnost, Lech Walesa, Free Trade, the Challenger Disaster, Times Square, and much more.

Order now to take advantage of a pre-publication offer available to Maclean's readers only! The 1980s: Maclean's Chronicles the Decade for just \$39.95 (which includes \$5.00 for shipping). Plus, order now and Maclean's guarantees you'll get your copy—even if your bookstore sells out.

In order to make this remarkable book, send your name, address and a cheque or money order for \$39.95 (made payable to Maclean's Magazine) to: The 1980s: Maclean's Chronicles the Decade, P.O. 5557, P.O. Box 110, Toronto, Ontario M9P 1J9.

Maclean's

The 1980s: Maclean's Chronicles the Decade will be published by November 1989.



COVER

THE GREAT ESCAPE

Red flowers, beeping outdoor cabs and singers with multicolored backpacks lent a festive air to Alexanderplatz, the usually bleak modern square in the center of East Berlin. Along the wide Karl-Marx-Allee, rows of black, red and yellow East German flags fluttered from the balconies of dark, apartment housing blocks. On walls throughout the city, posters trumpeted the accomplishments of the Communist state. And on Friday night, Oct. 6, more than 100,000 young East Germans marched down the Unter den Linden boulevard, celebrating the 40th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic with a torchlight parade. Watching proudly

**THOUSANDS FLEE
EAST GERMANY
ON THE EVE OF
ITS 40TH
ANNIVERSARY**

from the reviewing stands was 77-year-old East German leader Erich Honecker, flanked by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and a host of other Eastern European dignitaries. But the public pageantry could not mask the Soviet leader's growing concern over the stability of his East German ally (page 24). And the festivities were overshadowed by the fact that, across the border in West Germany, nearly 50,000 former East Germans were celebrating a different occasion—their dramatic escape to the West (page 36).

Lured, the recent mass exodus of refugees from East Germany was merely the most visible sign that after four decades of Communist rule, the German Democratic Republic

Refugees arriving at West German train stations: exodus

was at a crossroads: Honecker's first appearance and quavering voice, roused with his increasingly exclusive habits, led to the notion that he would soon step down (page 38). Planning for the anniversary celebrations throughout the week was often played by growing anti-government protests in Magdeburg, 130 km southwest of Berlin, whereby 2,000 people staged a march on Wednesday night to demand the right to emigrate. And two days earlier, in the city of Leipzig, at least 18,000 people marched in support of New Forum, a month-old pro-democracy group that supporters have branded "an enemy of the state" (page 42). Deceased Jens Rind, a founder of the group, "Communications between the state and society in our country have broken down."

Strained: In the largest exodus since the Berlin Wall cut off easy access to the West in 1961, during the past five months alone 35,000 disgruntled East Germans fled their country through Hungary, which began dismantling its Iron Curtain fence along the Austrian border in May. And last week, nearly 15,000 others joined them, spurred by rumors that their means of escape would be shut down, thousands of East Germans jammed into the West German embassies in Prague and Warsaw in hopes that, like some 7,000 others on Oct. 1, they also would be allowed to emigrate to the West. As Western media focused on the plight of the refugees, a clearly embarrassed Honecker, preparing to host his country's anniversary celebrations, reluctantly agreed to send trains to ferry the refugees to West Germany.

As the first so-called freedom train pulled out of Prague on Wednesday night, passengers showered East German currency onto the platform. "He doesn't need that money," shout-alouds echoed refugees. Others tore apart their identity papers and tossed the shredded pages like confetti.

In an attempt to stem the flood of refugees, on Oct. 3 the East German government suspended all visa-free travel to Czechoslovakia, which was the last country that East Germans had been allowed to visit without permission. Western diplomats said that that unprecedented step could lead to further protests and demands for reform in the inland. It also alienated East Germany's nominal ally, the Soviet Union, which has long favored traditional Eastern Bloc allies.

Indeed, as East German leaders tightened their grip on power, neighboring Hungary's ruling Communists turned their backs on more than 40,000 Hungarians. On Oct. 7, delegates at an extraordinary Communist party congress in Budapest voted overwhelmingly

to transform themselves into a socialist party committed to Western-style parliamentary democracy. The decision paved the way for free, multiparty elections next year in which the new party will compete with an array of opposition groups.

But there remained no hint of such radical change in East Germany, and as a result, even that country's Oct. 3 decision to close the escape route through Czechoslovakia did not halt further unauthorized desperate attempts by others to leave. On the same day, 18 East Germans burst into the U.S. Embassy in East Berlin to demand asylum. They were finally persuaded to leave the embassy by officials who told them that they could not grant them access to the West. Hundreds of other East Germans tried a different approach: as the striped-funnel formation trains rolled from Prague toward East Germany as their way to the West, many East Germans tried to jump onto the moving cars to join them. They were stopped by heavily armed soldiers brought to guard the trains.

The most dramatic incident took place on Oct. 4 in Dresden, where would-be emigrants and others protesting against the state's refusal to adapt reforms clashed with police and soldiers' militias. Church sources said that 98 people were injured as demonstrators threw stones and police in response with water cannon and teargas canisters.

Fence: At the same time, over the preparations for the anniversary celebration centered on occasionally ominous air. On the evening of Oct. 3, two nights before the start of festivities, soldiers closed the streets around the huge

square of the world's top 20 authoritarian states. Since the country's leadership became concerned eight years ago with the size of its debt to Western countries, it has reduced that deficit to about 47 billion from as much as \$15.5 billion. As a result, East Germany has the highest credit rating of Eastern European country. Those achievements have also translated into a standard of living only the highest in the Eastern Bloc.

Contrast: In some measures of daily living standards, East Germany is statistically on a par with many Western countries. Germany's own figures show that the country has 418 apartments for every 1,000 residents. By contrast, Hungary has 370 for every 1,000 people and neighboring West Germany has 447. And in comparison with the depleted appearance in most other Eastern Bloc cities, East Berlin's comparatively well-stocked restaurants and stores are impressive. At the downtown Gendarmen department store, there are few lamps, and customers often have a choice of different varieties of household and grocery items. That a sharp contrast in the quality of life between the Soviet Union and Poland, where basic food staples, including meat and vegetables, are in chronically short supply.

But even senior East German government officials concede that few people are content to look out when they measure their conditions of life. Instead, a frequent topic of discussion is about life elsewhere—an expression meaning "over there" that invariably refers to West Germany. Said Otto Reubardt, a senior adviser to Honecker on ideological affairs: "Our people know what a prosperous state looks like in the West of Germany."

One of the most dramatic signs for comparison in the East German highway linking West Berlin and West Germany is it is one of the few places where East and West Germans can travel side by side. East Germans who drive high, highly polished Wartburg and Trabant cars seldom dare leave the slower, rattling late models of their Western counterparts passing swiftly by a powerful Mercedes-Benz and state sedans.

To partly ease this obvious difference, East German leaders have increasingly moved other aspects of everyday life where they say their Communist social system has clear advantages. Westerners acknowledge that East Germany's crime rate is far lower than in the West. As well, the country claims one of the highest life expectancies in the world and notably more have not been diagnosed with AIDS in 10 years. Although the actual mortality rate in other Eastern European countries has been climbing because of a shortage of medical equipment and facilities, East Germany's rate has dropped in the past decade to 1 death for every 1,000 live births (from 15 per 1,000 in 1970). The state also offers a comprehensive plan



Gorbachev embracing Honecker: different styles

downsize Alexanderplatz, a popular gathering place for East Berlin's young people. Ancient personnel carriers blocked traffic, while several hundred trains rehearsed for a planned military march. Western diplomats interpreted the display as a show of force aimed at discouraging protest demonstrations.

Those views were even more striking because they occurred in a country often cited as one of the Eastern Bloc's most stable and economically successful. Although East Germany was almost completely devastated at the end of the Second World War, it has successfully recovered to a point where it now ranks

AFTER 40 YEARS OF COMMUNIST RULE, EAST GERMANY IS AT A CROSSROADS



West Germans along the Berlin Wall: a nation divided by Cold War tensions

of social measures that includes fully paid maternity leaves of up to 28 weeks and additional leave for young married couples of as much as about \$3,000. To emphasize these goals, the state-run media after East German's steady diet of stories about problems in West Germany, including higher living costs, unemployment and the growing crime rate. Said

Reichardt: "We have no apologies to make for how we care for our people."

Shortages But in recent years, it has become clear that the government is having increasing problems meeting its people's needs and desires. In an editorially foreboding editorial last year, the country's most popular newspaper, *Junke 90*, complained that consumer-

goods shortages were causing "unpleasant moral and economic consequences." The newspaper cited shortages and delivery delays of such goods as clothing, furniture and cosmetics. As well, the average waiting time to buy a pass to West Berlin or to visit one's relatives 18 and 13 years later then, the average a new Wartburg is more than \$19,800. For a person earning the average of \$580 a month, that is equal to almost three years' full salary.

But many East Germans say that the country's most serious problems have little to do with material goods. Some young people insist that the country's rigid system rules them out of social opportunities and professional rooming. One apparent result of that despair is a sharp increase in divorces and single-parent families. Divorce has doubled in the last three decades, and 60 per cent of new marriages do not last more than five years. One-third of babies are born to unmarried women.

Deep: Still, social issues are only one of the fiercest points of the country's small but burgeoning dissident movement. The 21 members of Honecker's ruling Politburo have an average age of 66, and many of these longtime political experiences came in battles with the Nazis before and during the Second World War. But many observers say that the advanced age of most government leaders means that they are out of touch with the wishes and needs of younger people. Earlier this year, Protestant Bishop Christoph Drake warned that the country's "discrimination" ran so deep that it was approaching its 40th anniversary "with many of its people no longer ready to talk about 'our republic'."

Western political analysts say that Mikhail Gorbachev's popularity among both East and West Germans poses particular and unexpected problems for Honecker. Since the end of the

'KEEP WORKING FOR SOCIALISM'

They greeted each other at East Berlin's Scheunendel Airport with kisses on the cheeks, hugs and cordially answered words of praise. As Communist leaders from around the world arrived last Friday, Oct. 6, to celebrate East Germany's 40th anniversary, one of the most conspicuous Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev said he had, Erich Honecker, carefully avoided any public suggestion of private disagreement. Since Gorbachev came to power in 1985, there have been frequent signs of tension between the reform-minded Soviet leader and the hard-line East German leader. Gorbachev's continuing program of glasnost (openness) and perestroika (restructuring) have arguably made him a more popular figure in East Germany than Honecker. But last weekend, as East Germany plunged deeper into its celebration, the Soviet leader made it clear that he had no intention of

abandoning. Declared Gorbachev: "Questions of relations to East Germany are not closed in Moscow, but in Berlin. East Germany is a sovereign state."

Thereafter, his two-day visit, Gorbachev expressed solidarity with the beleaguered East German government. After placing a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Gorbachev wandered into the crowd to shake hands with many in the crush of admirers. To a group of people who told him that, unlike some of their counterparts who had fled to the West, they were determined to stay in East Germany, Gorbachev replied: "Don't panic, be patient, keep working for socialism."

But the Soviet leader, whose own country is undergoing significant, if tenuous, moves towards greater democratization, did offer some friendly words of advice. "No country can survive by the changes in the world political and economic order," he told an audience of prominent guests in the Palace of the Republic. He added: "No country can remain indifferent to the global problems and demands of the scientific and technological revolution." Gorbachev also urged the East German leadership to open a

dialogue with those calling for reforms. Declared the visiting leader: "We do not doubt that the leadership is able, through co-operation with all forces in society, to find answers to these questions that arise through the development of the republic and that interest its citizens."

In his earlier speech to the same audience, Honecker strongly implied that there was no need for fundamental change in East Germany. "We will solve our problems ourselves, with socialist means," he said. "Proposals extended to workers socialism will not blossom here." The next day, hundreds of young East Germans chanting "Gott sei mit uns!" and "Perestroika! Freedom!" marched through East Berlin to a ball where Gorbachev attended a reception before making his way. The protesters also chanted "Gott sei mit uns!" and "Stew (never) better!" Clearly, some East Germans did not share Honecker's "my assumption of life in the German Democratic Republic."

ANDREW KILAKI with ANTHONY WILSON SMITH in East Berlin

An ESTATE of MINE.



"It's business in style.
It's business in comfort.
It's business in places
you need it to be."

"The world's more manageable
with KLM."



Rediscover the pleasures of international travel with KLM. And make the time you spend getting to business as rewarding as the business itself. Ask your travel agent for KLM. You'll find our experience and understanding go a very long way.

40
Years in Collision

Member of the
Continental Group

The Reliable Airline

KLM
Royal Dutch Airlines

COVER



Riots in Leipzig: massive demonstrations for reform in East Germany's second-largest city

Second World War, the Soviet Union and East Germany have been tied together in a complex and often emotionally wrenching relationship. East Germany's official history is built on the principle that the Soviet Union rescued the country from ruin in 1945. Despite that, age-old enmities between Russia and German people have endured. Both East Germans and Soviets still share mocking jokes about each other's Westerners. Even though Russia is widely taught in East German schools, many people refuse to speak it, to visiting Soviet tourists. Along with resentments that stem from the war, many East Germans have not forgotten that, at the past, the Soviet Union was often at the root of decisions affecting East Germany that had unwanted local consequences.

Tanka: In 1953, Soviet officials used force and tanks to quell the previous round of pro-democracy demonstrations in East Germany. Eight years later, the Soviet Union was deeply involved in the decision to erect the Berlin Wall. Still, a Soviet journalist with long experience working in East Germany "They have listened to us, but they have never liked us."

Now, the East German leadership is confronted by a popular Soviet leader who is using the recognized many of human rights (and Stalin's principles, on which East Germany's political system is built). The key platform of Gorbachev's reforms include decentralizing economic decision-making, increased democratization of the country's political process and more openness and debate in the Soviet media. In the process, Gorbachev has earned admiring compliments from sometimes unexpected sources. Last month, Manfred Gorchach, the leader of the Liberal Democratic Party, which traditionally works closely with the ruling Socialist Unity (Communist) Party, said that he and his colleagues were watching Gorbachev's reforms with "bitter fascination" and hoped for his success.

ing, increased democratization of the country's political process and more openness and debate in the Soviet media. In the process, Gorbachev has earned admiring compliments from sometimes unexpected sources. Last month, Manfred Gorchach, the leader of the Liberal Democratic Party, which traditionally works closely with the ruling Socialist Unity (Communist) Party, said that he and his colleagues were watching Gorbachev's reforms with "bitter fascination" and hoped for his success.

Refugee swelling embassy fence in Prague: safety



agreed down with a comprehensive attack. Later, Stankovic initially appeared more conciliatory when he said of the departed refugees that "everyone who leaves is one too many." But when a journalist asked him if he would like the refugees to return, he supposed, "I would not take them back now."

An anniversary celebration is close to a close on Sunday, says East German said that they were looking to the immediate future with personal concern. One member of the New Forum opposition group told reporters about a chilling remark that he claimed had been made to him by a government representative. Said the New Forum member: "He said to me if [the opposition] groups want to touch socialism in our country, please remember Chai"—an apparent reference to the Beijing government's massacre of pro-democracy demonstrators in Tiananmen Square last June.

Isler: For their part, after East Germans took notice in a widely reported joke about the mass exodus to West Germany. It depicted an East German student excitedly telling his mother that school authorities had declared that it was no longer necessary to carry identity cards after 1990. When the mother asked why, the child replied, "Because by that time, everybody will know everybody else."

There was a grain of truth in that black humor. West German officials estimate that as many as 1.5 million more of East Germany's 16.3 million people are prepared to leave if the opportunity arises. The anniversary celebrations in East Berlin last week focused on the accomplishments of four decades of communism. But the sight of tens of thousands of disillusioned East German citizens in the West provided dramatic evidence of its failures.

ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH in East Berlin with JEFF MEISTERMAN in Prague

LOOKING FOR A BETTER LIFE

REFUGEES FIND NEW HOPE IN THE WEST

The symbol of Thomas and Lenta Meyer's new life is in the corner of their well-appointed living room: A 30-inch Sony color TV, complete with remote control, stands out among an array of new furnishings—all of them bought since the Meyers legally left East Germany for the West just over a year ago. When the couple, both 30, and their 11-year-old daughter left their old home in the East German town of Rostenburg on Sept. 30, 1988, everything they took with them was separated into four suitcases. Now, the Meyers have a comfortable five-room apartment in the West German village of Elmshausen, about 70 km north of Frankfurt, secure jobs and an apparently bright future. Last week, as he contemplated his prospects, Thomas Meyer, a construction worker, exuded quiet self-satisfaction. "It's all tonight and paid for," he said with a smirk around the room. "Here in the West you can build something solid."

Escape: The prospect of a better life in the West is what has led tens of thousands of East Germans to flee their oppressively governed Communist country in the past five months. At about 15,000 cases escaped to the West last week alone, agencies from Czechoslovakia and Poland, most could look forward with confidence. The great majority, experts in refugee resettlement say, could expect to find jobs quickly and adapt to West German society. But small, nervous enclaves at border rail-way stations and crowded refugee camps last week, there was a growing realization that, for a significant majority, finding new lives will be more difficult. And there was evidence that some West Germans are increasingly skeptical about the benefits of no longer in exile.

For most East Germans, as for other immigrants to booming West Germany, finding a place to live is by far the biggest problem.

Richard Albrecht, a 38-year-old landscape and divorced father of two from Magdeburg, East Germany, who fled through Hungary with his children, has had more than 10 job offers since his arrival on Sept. 11. But Albrecht, in his temporary quarters furnished by the German Red Cross in the town of Lark, said that none of his potential employers has been able to guarantee housing. He added, "You can get jobs, so

represented by last week's dramatic influx.

At one of West Germany's largest permanent refugee camps in Garmisch, 70 km north of Frankfurt, a woman from Leipzig who would gladly herself why in Garmisch said that her family was still waiting to find a place to live, while many of those who arrived on the special train from Prague had already left the camp. "We waited for two years to get out and they just passed the line," she said resentfully. "Now, we've been here for more than a week and they're grubbing the apartments."

Overcrowding: Indeed, worries about overcrowding in some West German cities have become so acute that authorities have discouraged other arriving East Germans from settling there. The situation is worst in West Berlin, a magnet for East Germans who want to settle as close as possible to their old homes. There, officials have ordered an emergency program to build 30,000 new housing units. But they acknowledge that, even then, the city will be 30,000 units short.

Some newcomers also face psychological problems in adjusting to life in the capitalist,



Refugees camping outside West German Embassy in Prague: a competition for jobs and housing

problem. But with two children to worry about, I can't just take anything. So I'm still looking." Concern over housing has even led to some resentment among different groups of refugees. In the past month, at least 40,000 East Germans have fled their country through Hungary or Czechoslovakia. At the same time, hundreds of others have arrived in the West legally after receiving official permission to leave following visits of up to several years. Some who applied officially to leave—often losing their jobs as a result—resent concerns about the competition for apartments and jobs

competitive West. A recent study by two West German sociologists found that East German immigrants get jobs more easily than they acquire new friends and that they often miss the closer personal relationships they enjoyed in the East. Sociologist Kristina Pratsch said that women suffer more than men and that East Germans in the West experience an above-average rate of marriage breakdowns. And social workers in Hamburg and Frankfurt report that about 40 per cent of homeless people there are from the East.

Adapting to new society can lead two types of

"Gordon's, of course."



Refugee children playing in West Germany; most newcomers are adjusting well

discontent. Karl Schmid, a 35-year-old East German mechanic who arrived in a village near Bonn in late September, quickly found temporary work and a one-room apartment. But he is frightened that he will not be able to cope with the daily fight for survival. "This is the first time in my life that I am free, free to decide for myself, and that can be overwhelming," said Schmid. "I'm not sure what I should be doing and how I just hope things will get better."

Overall, the influx from East Germany

strengthened West Germany's economy. The majority of the newcomers are young and possess the kind of skills that the West most needs in fields such as construction, engineering and technical trades. Officially, about two million West Germans are unemployed, but employers say that they cannot find workers to fill many positions. The influx is also lowering the average age of the population, easing concerns about the future funding of West Germany's pension system.

he left behind—says that he is amazed at the events unfolding in East Germany. "Many people here don't know to leave, but thousands every day is remarkable," he said. "It's a miracle." But none of his relatives has joined the recent exodus. "They are not really suffering," said Schmidt. "They have jobs, enough food to eat and clothes to wear. In that sense, there are people in other countries who are much worse off."

Belgium claims credit after the former East German and other ethnic Germanians Eastern Europe to circumvent the usual, and often lengthy, immigration process and be admitted to Canada almost immediately. But Canadian immigration officials say that ethnic Germans who defect to West Germany despite their status as refugees because, like Schmidt, they automatically receive West German citizenship. Canadian president Gerhard Meisner disagrees. Said Meisner: "These people are refugees by every description except that they now live in West Germany."

Meisner says that his organization will provide economic help for defectors East Germans if they are allowed into Canada. McDo-

As well, East Germany, starved for years by ineffectual imports of Western consumer goods, arrives eager to spend their wages. Last month, the German Economics Institute, a government think-tank, estimated that new immigrants will increase demand for goods and services by up to \$60 billion over the next decade. Still, a second opinion poll found that, while two-thirds of West Germans welcomed the mass influx from the East, half of them were concerned that competition from the newcomers might threaten their jobs.

Enthusiasm: Amid the enthusiasm surrounding their arrival in the West, however, few East Germans find time to dwell on potential problems in their new homeland. Richard Albrecht said that he had no concerns. "I know the situation here," he said. "We know we would have to make our own way. We worry about what's happening in East Germany, not about here." Said Manfred Gersten, a senior official at the German refugee camp. "The amazing thing really is that the vast majority adapt so well, not that some have problems."

Last week, many former East Germans expressed their joy about having decided to leave their native country. Thomas Mayer, the construction worker said that he was glad not to live anything, but with the East German with university education. "I'm just happy to be out of the whole thing," he said with a smile. "Aside from relatives, I don't see a thing. Frankly, it's a bit horrible how little I'm harassed." Emotions inevitably mixed, but West Germany's new citizens shared common cause for celebration: their quest for freedom had ended in success.

ANDREW PHILLIPS in *Stuttgart* and JERRY TRANTMAN in *Bonn*

gill has agreed to meet with Meisner to discuss his immigration proposal. But, said Jack Archibald, McDoonnell's chief of staff, "There's not a whole lot to be done here. Now it's a question of trying to adapt what the company wants to do to its legal situation."

There is, however, hope for East Germans who have relatives in Canada or have a job waiting for them. Under immigration rules, people in these categories receive priority. Said Archibald: "Given the fact that these people are, for the most part, highly educated or trained workers, their chances are very good." But, for Meisner, who says that his group has received hundreds of inquiries from Canadian immigrants wanting to join East Germany, the problem could ultimately become one of supplying enough workers to meet the demand. So far, only a handful of the nearly 50,000 East Germans who have fled to the West in the past few months have applied to immigrate to Canada.

LISA VAN DEN ENDE in *Ottawa*

A REPRESSIVE RULER

ERICH HONNECKER KEEPS AN IRON GRIP

As a small boy, he heard tales of Marx and Engels at his father's knee. While still at short paces, he helped his mother deliver the Communist Party newspaper, *Arbeiter Zeitung*. At 10, he joined the Communist Young Pioneers at 14, he joined the Communist Youth League, and at 17, he became a full-fledged member of the Communist party. After Hitler came to power, he tried to organize resistance to the Nazis and for that he spent the next 10 years in jail, mostly in solitary confinement. As a result, Erich Honnecker, 57, the powerful general secretary of East Germany's ruling Socialist Unity (Communist) Party since 1973, is unlikely to turn his back on the beliefs of a lifetime. For him, last week's 40th anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic was an occasion for reaffirmation—not for second thoughts.

Truthseeker: For several weeks before the celebrations, Honnecker secretly appeared in public. Officials said that he was recovering from a gallbladder operation, but there were also unconfirmed reports that he had internal cancer. Meanwhile, it was clear that neither he nor his most likely successors had any polices—beyond isolated repression and tightly closed borders—that would stop the continuing flood of East Germans to the West. In 1983, as the Central Committee member responsible for state security, Honnecker dealt with a similar problem by supervising the building of the notorious Berlin Wall. Currently, he is simply overseeing those who defend as a trap and crackdown against and reducing the need to support the Communist system, while closing off all escape routes.

Honnecker was always a firm supporter of Moscow's hard-line policies. But when Mikhail Gorbachev came to power in the mid-1980s and introduced glasnost (openness) and perestroika (restructuring), Honnecker—like the leaders of Czechoslovakia and Romania—refused to follow his liberalizing trend. And his most likely successors are almost certain to be equally conservative.

Unlikely foe: His opponent, state security chief Egon Krenz, has some signs of favoring an ever-lower line than his boss. But although he is comparatively young at 52, Krenz is a diabetic—a condition that, according to many West German newspapers, is complicated by his long-drinking habits.

Successor: Another possible successor, who is also diabetic, is 63-year-old General Mielitz, the Central Committee member with responsibility for economic affairs. His con-



Honnecker committed to communism

tinued to be an operative in which a leg was amputated. Also a poor health, with a long history of stomach trouble, it is 75-year-old Prime Minister Willy Stoph.

Another potential successor, who is in good health but who some diplomats say, may be a more supporter of Gorbachev-style reforms, is Günter Schabowski, the 50-year-old party chief of East Berlin. He is a passionate public speaker with a dynamic manner and a firm

power base in the capital. As in Krenz's case, Schabowski's wife is Russian-born.

The only declared politician who might be in the running—and only as a very long shot—is Hans Modrow, 61, the Aviation party secretary. Observers sometimes refer to him as East Germany's Boris Yeltsin, a reference to the former Moscow party chief, who has criticized Gorbachev's reforms as being too lenient. Clearly, Modrow would not find time with the elderly conservatives who form the East German Politburo.

Last week, in the run-up to the anniversary celebrations attention focused on Honnecker himself. Until he suddenly became ill while attending a Warsaw Pact meeting in Bucharest on July 8, he had seemed to be in good health. He vanished from public view until Aug. 14, when he looked tired and feeble. Four days later, he underwent surgery, which officials said was for the removal of gallstones, and was not seen again in public until Sept. 25, when he showed up on the evening TV newscast covering the celebration of anniversary from Bucharest and Turkey. Although pale and looking older, he appeared to be in reasonable health.

Unacknowledged: Last Friday, as he awaited the arrival of Gorbachev at East Berlin's Schoenheidts airport, the usually dour Honnecker startled some reporters with uncharacteristic jokes about the state of his health. "I feel splendid," he said. "With this weather and these guests, I feel great. I feel like Berdine." And in a reference to speculation in the West that he had been on his deathbed, Honnecker added: "Those who are destined don't usually live a long time." Honnecker also told reporters who asked him what he would dooms privately with Gorbachev: "You'd like to know that, wouldn't you," he said. Earlier in the week, Honnecker seemed to be in a defiant mood, making a statement at a party celebrating 40 years of communism had brought "hope" for our people and the people of Europe.

That view, however, was incompatible with the dictation of almost 50,000 East Germans since last May, when the Hungarian government dismantled the barbed-wire fence along its border with Austria, providing a relatively easy escape route to the West. On the eve of the 40th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic, that continuing crisis presented Honnecker with a choice between ruthless suppression and reluctant acquiescence—a dilemma that might elude a Krenz, younger and less ideologically committed man.

JONAH FREEMAN with correspondents' reports

THE WORLD
OF CANADIAN.
BUSINESS CLASS.

ANNOUNCING SEVERAL MAJOR IMPROVEMENTS TO CANADIAN BUSINESS CLASS YOU SHOULDN'T READ ABOUT

Some things simply must be experienced.

Things like a new level of personal attention and service that you will find extremely comforting. Especially in the middle of your demanding business day. Speaking of the middle, you'll never find yourself in a middle seat. Unlike our



The leading edge of our service revolution.

major competitor, Canadian offers aisle and window seats exclusively in its *Canadian Business Class*.

If you haven't flown us recently you won't know about the vintage, chateau and estate wines or fine Champagne we've just

*Chateau
The "specialties de la maison."*

introduced. You certainly wouldn't have sampled our new cuisine. A choice of three entrées on longer flights with new "spécialités de la maison" added on a regular basis. The emphasis here is on fresh. A refreshing thought for "airline food."

*A superb
selection of chateau
and estate wines.*

Above all we know that the prime consideration on a flight is getting you there and back on time. We've initiated a series of sweeping changes in our scheduling and procedures to ensure on-time performance. It's paying off. Our on-time record has improved steadily.

We're now one of the top-rated airlines in North America for on-time departures. All in an effort to ensure that when you fly

Canadian your flight will leave on time. Time after time.

And with *Canadian Business Class* available to 35 places in Canada and on five continents you certainly won't have to limit your experience to the written word. If you



We're now rated as one of the top airlines in North America for on-time performance.

didn't think Canadian was serious about service in every sense of the word you haven't

flown with us recently.

Consider this your personal invitation to join us.

Canadian
OUR WORLD REVOLVES AROUND YOU.

CALLS FOR REFORM

DISSIDENTS OPENLY DEFY THE STATE

For ordinary East German citizens, and the elderly Communist hard-liners who rule them, it was a rare and stunning display of domestic discontent. On the evening of Dec. 2, at least 18,000 protesters marched through the streets of Leipzig, the country's second-largest city, demanding political reforms similar to those that swept other Eastern Bloc countries. The illegal mass march, the largest in East Germany since 1953 and the second in Leipzig in as many weeks, was organized by New Forum, a recently formed, loosely structured reform movement. Although East Germany has experienced a mass exodus of its citizens to West Germany this year, the marches were the first signs of open defiance within the country. As well, to the embarrassment of Communist leader Erich Honecker, they took place on the eve of the 40th anniversary celebrations of the founding of the German Democratic Republic and the state visit of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev.

Reform. Although New Forum spokesmen claim that they want to restructure rather than dismantle East German socialism, the international has branded the group "an enemy of the state" and has jailed at least a dozen of its fewer than 30,000 supporters. The emergence of New Forum is significant because it is the first mass protest movement to operate outside the Lutheran Evangelical Church, the country's traditional—and most—voice of reform. But many Western diplomats in East Berlin predicted that, since Gorbachev's visit was over, the government would crack down on New Forum. One leading Polish observer, *Gazeta Polska*, declared recently in a public statement, "No one will get away with violating our sovereignty and independence."

New Forum organizers have issued a statement outlining their demands for political and economic change within the country. They say that they want alternatives to the current centrally planned economy, although they have explicitly rejected capitalism. They have also

called for improved supplies of consumer goods. Above all, the statement demanded "a democratic dialogue on the tasks of the state, economy and culture." Last week, New Forum leaders urged supporters to reject violence in favor of dialogue.

Although New Forum is a small organization with a precarious future, analysts view its mass creation as a startling development, because East Germany is such a tightly controlled state

through church facilities. David Mortensen, a senior official of the Chicago-based Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, says that the traditional structure of the church has prevented the government from gaining complete control over it. He added that Lutheran congregations are more powerful than the bishops whom they elect. And the absence of a clear chain of authority from top to bottom means that the government cannot control the church



Police confronting protesters in Leipzig: a rare and stunning display of domestic discontent.

Daumt is scarcely tolerated, said Gerdien Skilling, a retired professor of political science at the University of Toronto and author of a recently published book on dissent in Eastern Europe. Skilling said that dissidents are either harassed, jailed or expelled once authorities have identified them. In fact, the interior ministry has ordered New Forum's leaders to stop all political activities. Last September, Gert F. church workers said that police had arrested eight members of the group.

Dissidents: Despite the obstacles they face, small dissent groups in East Germany have been active over the past decade. Skilling describes them as single-issue groups devoted to promoting women's rights, peace or environmental protection. They usually meet at Lutheran churches and circulate documents

by courting pressure on the bishops. David Mortensen: "The congregations are quite unpolitical."

But even the church has been a precarious refuge for reformers. Ulrich Rappan, a Toronto physicist who is a close personal friend of several East German pastors, said that bishops rarely take a public stance on political matters. Rappan added that many parishioners are too intimidated by the devoted secret police to support the reformers. The state, he noted, still possesses the power to sow fear among its citizens. And, according to many Western observers, that is far from fertile ground for reform movements—even those as bold as New Forum.

BY ANNE JENSEN with correspondence reports



Better than money in the bank.



Money Master Plus RZ 25



Money Master Plus RZ 40



Money Master Plus RZ 60



Money Master Plus RZ 80



Money Master Plus RZ 100

Interest rates subject to change without notice. See your broker for details.

Money Master. Compare the facts.

FACT: Money Master pays more interest on a \$100,000+ balance than any of these banks.

FACT: Money Master earns the posted interest rate on the entire balance, not just the top tier.

FACT: Money Master earns interest every day and credits interest monthly.

FACT: Money Master is available to businesses.

FACT: Money Master clients can combine their savings and chequing accounts to earn T-Bill interest.

FACT: Money Master personal account clients receive unlimited free chequing with a \$1,000+ balance.

FACT: A Money Master account is available only at Montreal Trust.



MONTREAL TRUST

COVER



Polen lining up outside a bank to economic reforms could spark a backlash

BREAKING RANKS

THE WEST AIDS POLAND AND HUNGARY

Ever since Poland and Hungary began shaking free from Soviet domination last year, most governments in the West have praised the Communist nations' march to democracy and free-market economics. But they have been slow to put up the money necessary to ease the dramatic transition. This year, Western aid has been restricted to emergency food assistance to Poland—donations worth \$360 million, chiefly from the 12-nation European Community (EC), and \$50 million from the United States. Canada has so far contributed no aid. The West's exposed defence was that it lacked the funds to help Eastern European economies to recover in the way that the U.S. Marshall Plan, named after the Secretary of State George Marshall, had raised Western Europe from the rubble of the Second World War. As such, Western governments argued that the Polish and Hungarian experiments in democracy could be short-lived—so that Moscow might interpret financial aid as interference in its sphere of political influence. But all those reservations began to melt last week. In what seemed a dramatic change of heart, EC foreign ministers gathered in Luxembourg to endorse an additional \$260 million aid package to Poland and Hungary next year.

The EC also indicated that it was ready to open a \$1.2-billion credit line to Poland and Hungary to support reforms. And in Washington, President George Bush rapidly responded with an announcement that he would ask Congress for a \$100-million grant for Poland to add to the \$114 million in food assistance and \$141 million in economic aid that he had previously proposed. Reversed? It depends. Says Wright: "The West is starting already to put its money where its mouth is."

Indecision: Still, it was clear that the amounts involved would be woefully inadequate to the task. Polish Finance Minister Leszek Balcerowicz last month said that Poland's hopes of dismantling an antiquated, centrally planned economy in the next six months depended on its securing \$5 billion in quick loans. And the Hungarian government decided in August that it would need to borrow \$3.5 billion between 1990 and 1993 to service its external debt of \$4.1 billion.

The West's push to support the historic changes sweeping Poland and Hungary began on July 15 in Paris. Then, leaders of the world's

seven top industrial nations assigned the EC Commission, the executive wing of the European Community, the job of devising assistance from 24 nations in the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. The commission clearly stress that role as an opportunity to secure the initiative in East-West relations from the superpowers. But more immediately, any EC officials, the commission hopes to play a vital role in shaping the reforms undertaken by Eastern Europe as it breaks out of the Soviet embrace.

Conditions: However, Western help is conditional. EC aid to Poland this year was restricted only for the creation of its agricultural system. A further condition was that EC experts work alongside Poland in seeing that the funds are wisely spent. Such a testing of aid from West

Germany: "That condition, along with similar arrangements to meet needs and judgments, gives the EC a de facto say in Poland's future." He added, "The community's involvement in Eastern European reforms could amount to its largest-ever political challenge."

It could the prove to be a dangerous testing ground. Many analysts say that the EC lacks any clear idea of what is required to fix Poland's economy. Others argue that when the full impact of reform hits Polish consumers, the EC may be more damaged than proved for its hand in strengthening the economy. That risk has recently increased to its fullest. "On the nightmarish," said one official, "would be to find ourselves together with the Polish government, on the one hand, and a social backlash from those affected by the factory closures, unemployment and price rises that will be part and parcel of the restructuring."

Along with others of concern, aid, the EC is pushing the return of aid to Eastern Europe. Commission president Jacques Delors, sharply criticized by some left in the West about displaying a Marshall Plan for Eastern Europe, recently declared: "If the Western politicians continue to chatter about grandiose plans, then nothing will be done. Our Polish and Hungarian friends will believe it is possible to do more than it is actually possible to do, and, after all, their destiny depends above all on themselves."

Still, last week's flurry of aid offers to Poland made it clear that Western governments, in their approach to Eastern Bloc reforms, have decided to go further than ever before. But the scale of assistance, when weighed against Eastern Europe's enormous needs, also showed that the West, for all its growing generosity, had not abandoned caution.

FRANK LUTWIS in Brussels



BUSINESS

MAGNA STEPS ON THE BRAKE

FRANK STRONACH STRUGGLES TO SLASH THE DEBT AT HIS MULTIBILLION-DOLLAR AUTO-PARTS EMPIRE

For Frank Stronach, it is the most critical test of his self-styled Fiat Enterprise philosophy. Over the past three decades, the Austria-born tool-and-die maker has relied on a formula that features profit sharing and a lucrative array of production incentives to build Multitech, Fiat-based Magna International Inc., into a \$1.95-billion multinational auto-parts giant. Last fall, in a Liberal candidate for Parliament, Stronach promoted Fiat Enterprise as the only way to rescue the Canadian economy. But when he was rejected by the voters, he returned to Magna to find that even his own company seemed to be struggling under a \$1-

Stronach at his home farm, trying off staff and stepping away from business

billion debt. To cut costs, the 57-year-old Stronach quickly laid off management staff and stepped away some Fiat Enterprise benefits. And last week, Magna's shares, which traded as high as \$53.13 two years ago, sank to \$9.35, their lowest level since just after the October 1987 stock market crash.

The slide appeared to reflect new owner's losses that, even with Stronach back as the chairman's office and determined to slash Magna's debt, the company still faces difficulties. Last week, after two years of declining earnings, Magna reported, for the year ending on July 31, 1989, a profit of \$53.6 million on revenues of \$1.9 billion, up from \$14.5 million on sales of \$1.5 billion the year before. But the 1989 profit figure is deceptive. It includes a \$65.8-million gain that Magna realized by selling real estate and other assets. Without that gain, Magna would have lost money on its manufacturing operations. And at the same time as it released the figures, Magna announced that it will cut the annual dividend on each of its shares a half, to six cents. While Stronach declined to be interviewed on the subject by *Money*, a company spokesman predicted that it will only break even for the first nine months of its 1990 operating year.

The profit squeeze follows five years of accelerating sales, during which Magna has spent more than \$1 billion to relocate and expand its network of 320 facilities across

North America. It has also planned to build an extra car in its facilities—a \$100,000 high performance sports car, adorned with bullet-hole apertures. But analysts say that the manufacturing debt, which was only \$57.3 million in 1983, shows that Magna has spent too much and grown too quickly. And First Sealing, an automotive analyst with the Montreal-based brokerage firm Hebert-Thomson Desrosiers Inc. "It is obvious they've overextended themselves."

In fact, many of Magna's plants are already operating at its full or half their capacity, in North America's Big Three auto manufacturers—General Motors, Ford and Chrysler—prepare to cut their output even further this fall, in anticipation of the most severe sales slump since the early 1980s. Analysts predict that the industry's, and Magna's, fortunes will likely not improve again until 1991. In the meantime, the pressure on Stronach to reduce expenses is even more intense in the wake of the postponement of two critical share issues.

In August, Magna had announced that it planned to raise a combined total of \$114 million in cash by issuing off and selling shares in two of its most profitable subsidiaries—Descom International Inc., which makes decorative metal and plastic trim along with aluminum alloy wheels, and Camsa International Inc., which manufactures stamped metal parts. But on Sept. 18, Magna issued a three-page press statement that it was postponing the issue. Executives have declined to elaborate on the reasons for the withdrawal. Earlier, in May, in another cost-cutting move, the company began laying off an undisclosed number of management employees at its head office.

ent administrative employees at other divisions.

At the same time, many of the approximately 15,000 employees who remain were stripped of expense benefits paid by the company. In a memo to Magna staff, president Marshall Gogel and vice-chairman James McKeown said that the 1,200 cars leased by Magna for its employees are hazardous and that the company would no longer reimburse employees for the cost of driving to and from work. As well, they said that employees who want to keep the cars should use their vehicles would have to pay \$1,000 for them and that Magna would only reimburse them for the cost of business calls.

While these costcuts will not make a major dent in Magna's debt, they are as unusual and symbolic as anything else of Fiat Enterprise. Stronach built Magna into Canada's largest auto-parts manufacturer by attracting and maintaining a highly qualified, accustomed workforce with his generous program of bonuses and incentives. Magna allocates 18 per cent of its annual profits to its employees, paying out more per cent in company stock and three per cent in cash. In addition, Magna pays its plant managers three per cent of its post-tax profits.

Fiat Enterprise grew not of Stronach's own experiences, rather than out of any enlightened theory he could have learned at school. He was born Franz Stronach in 1932 in Wien, Austria, the birthplace of his colleague, Gogel. The only son of a cannery factory worker, Stronach left school at 14 to begin an apprenticeship as a tool-and-die maker.

His greatest Austria offered too few oppor-

Business Notes

GAINERS LOAN DEFECT

The Alberta government has taken over Gainers Inc., the Edmonton-based multi-product company that employs about 1,200 people and is owned by millionaire Peter Fiedlerman, after it defaulted on a \$4-million loan that was part of a \$80-million provincial aid package.

WALK FOR CONSUMERS' RIGHTS

Clio-Grig Ltd., the past three drug manufacturer, and its U.S. partner, biotechnology firm Canso Corp., dropped out of the bidding for Genentech's Biotechnology Inc. (Genentech) to acquire the Toronto-based vaccine manufacturer.

SUNSET FOR WARDEN

Ward Corp. of Calgary, which agreed to produce Nevada Inc. last January for \$145 million, will merge the company with Canadian Airlines International Ltd. That will enable it to eliminate as its parent company a number of staff at both Warden and Canadian Airlines.

A GLOBAL ACQUISITION

The Montreal City of Quebec's Bechtel rated that control of Global Communications Ltd., which owns the Global TV network, will go to the highest bidder, heard Harold Zippel Asper, who controls 60 per cent of Global shares, and minority partners Paul Morton and Seymour Epstein were considering one another in several bids.

ANOTHER TILMAD CARD

Real estate tycoon Donald Trump, owner of the Trump Shuttle airline, made a so-called friendly \$5.9-billion takeover bid for AMR Corp., the parent of American Airlines Inc., the largest U.S. air carrier.

SHILING SINKING DUES

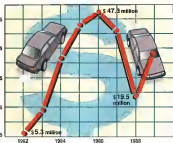
Canadian Tire Corp. Ltd. (COT) has Alfred, Derek and Martha Biles reached a new agreement with store districts, reducing various financial and marketing the ownership structure until at least 1999. Each of the three Biles siblings controls 30.3 per cent of Canadian Tire's voting shares, with COT Dealer Holdings Ltd. having a 12.4-per-cent interest.

A FAMILY COMMAND FOR SALE

Control of Canada Packers Inc.—Canada's largest food processor—will change hands for the first time in 60 years. W. F. McEwen, whose family founded the company, announced that he is selling his 30-per cent block of voting shares, worth about \$220 million.

MAGNA'S ROCKY ROAD

PROFITS ON A SKID



business for the ambitious Strosach. In 1964, with only \$250 in cash and speaking little English, Strosach moved to Montreal. There, he briefly made a living producing gold leaf for a clothing maker, then moved to Knickerbocker, where he took a job washing dishes. After landing a toolmaking job in a local plant that produced aircraft parts, Strosach eventually accepted enough money to move to Toronto and open his first company, Milwaukee Investments Ltd., in 1967.

Over the following decade, he assembled a highly skilled team of fellow tradesmen and businessmen, many of them German and Austrian, and turned the company into a promising auto-parts manufacturing firm selling to the Big Three carmakers. In 1975, supported by a group of friends and associates, Strosach took over Magna Electronics Corp. Ltd., a Markham-based aerospace parts manufacturer and computer firm whose name became the centerpiece of his empire. By then, he already controlled four Toronto-area plants with annual sales of about \$5 million. He had also married his childhood sweetheart, Frieda Schrammer, the daughter of a West furniture-maker. The couple raised two children while throughlanded their lives here, where they live in Aurora, just 25 km north of Toronto.

During the 1970s and 1980s, Magna grew spectacularly. Between 1977 and 1988, its annual sales soared to \$1.45 billion from \$89.7 million. Magna now manufactures more than 5,000 different auto parts, ranging from steering



Magna's Evija sports car: a half-a-dozen interior and \$250,000 price tag

wheel to electrical parts. The average new North American car now contains more than \$100 worth of Magna parts, compared with \$6 worth in 1977.

But despite his outspoken commitment to sharing profits and demonstrating authority with his colleagues, Strosach still maintains a firm grip on 41 per cent of Magna's voting shares. Still, last year he relinquished his re-

sponsibilities as chief executive to Gagli, then 39, and transferred his distinctive long grey hair to another to wrap his costly bid for Parliament as former Conservative industry minister Sinclair Stevens' riding north of Toronto.

Even before Strosach launched his unsuccessful foray into national politics, Magna's profits had begun to slide. For the opening year ending July 31, 1998, they fell for the second consecutive year, to \$19.5 million from a record \$47.3 million in 1996. And now that the Big Three have begun to cut back on production in anticipation of a recession, the pressure on Magna to cut costs is intensifying.

At the same time, Strosach has said that, despite the debt, he plans to keep close of his costly pet projects. He said that the engine he has invested in Fiat, the group, Toronto-based lifestyle magazine he launched last year, will eventually show a return. An avid tennis player, Strosach also says that he will maintain his involvement in Sports Products International Inc., which manufactures sports clothing and sponsors tennis tournaments.

Meanwhile, Magna is continuing to develop the sports car with the half-a-dozen interior—the Evija. When Gagli unveiled a prototype of the four-wheel-drive car with a top speed of 246 km/h at an auto show in Detroit last February, he said that Magna hoped to begin producing the car in 1999. But so far, Magna, which spent \$8 million to develop the prototype, has been unable to attract any of the Big Three automakers in sharing the cost of producing and selling it to the public. And unless Strosach can discover other ways of slaking costs and securing more cash into Magna, he may be forced to discard his costly pet projects and further curtail the resources that he and his employees have tapped from the Fiat European system.

JOHN DALEY with GREG W. TAYLOR in Toronto

You now have a wider circle of friends.



PATEK PHILIPPE
GENEVE



KAUFMANN
MASTER JEWELLERS SINCE 1794

2195 Crescent, Montreal H3G 2C1, Tel: (514) 848-0595



In today's global market, you need all the objective accounting and consulting support you can get. That's why Clarkson Gordon/Woods Gordon have become part of Ernst & Young International. And why we've changed our name to Ernst & Young. We're still the same proud, Canadian owned firm. With the same traditions and principles.

So the quality and attention you've depended upon for 125 years will continue without interruption. Today we're members in a much stronger world wide organization of like minded firms who provide excellence in professional service in more than 100 countries. It's a wider circle of friends.

Ernst & Young

FOR 125 YEARS, CLARKSON GORDON IN CANADA

Understanding
the
Individual

How to be prepared for business overseas.



Most extended business trips necessarily include long hours, changing time zones and unfamiliar hotel rooms. Yet there are compensations. One of them is flying Executive Class where the extra space and attentive service will help prepare you for the tough schedule to follow.

We've completely redesigned Executive ClassTM service on our international flights. Because it's on those long flights you need the personal space and extra comfort most. The cabin is roomier and the overhead storage bin is larger to accommodate more hand luggage. The seat is adjustable to back, neck and leg positions that conform to your anatomy. And there's even more room between your seat and the one in front.

The result is a comfortable environment that makes you feel completely at ease. And totally prepared for the work that lies ahead.

Executive Class


AirCanada



Tilden has the wheels you want.

• **Essential Elvers** Tilden rewards members of Canadian Tilden and others. • **Smoke-free** Non-smoking cars available at many Tilden vehicles. • **Collision Chances** Available at participating vehicles. • **Reservations** Call Tilden for reservations anywhere in Canada and worldwide through our international offices. • **Cars and Trucks** Tilden rents many makes and models, and features vehicles by General Motors

TILDEN

We're in the pleasing business.



Chrysler Spirit



Pontiac Fiero



Pontiac Bonanza



Cadillac DeVille

BUSINESS

A modern odyssey

Christopher Ondaatje discovers new values

Christopher Ondaatje, the serene, two-inch private Toronto financier, by accident while a hungry investor pined at his tent in the scorching sands of the rugged African plain. As the grunting beast moved closer, Joshua Mbowe, Ondaatje's Tswana guide, shouted at him from his nearby tent to keep still. Then, leaping into their path, Mbowe started the motor and raced towards

succeeded, but at great cost. In the end, the lean, grey-haired man says that he resolved his inner struggle on the wild plains of Kenya's Serengeti National Park. As Ondaatje recalled to Marlowe, "When I died, I did not want someone to come to my funeral." Instead, he said, "I decided I was going to devote myself to things that could do something for the world—

Then, last December, in a share exchange worth \$40 million, he sold control of Pajamas Corp., the coagulant—and sometimes controversial—gravel building company, to Hens International Battery Inc. Peter and Edward (Scotty) Ondaatje's aggressive, ambitious bank. Scott Ondaatje: "I had to really up life. I wanted to leave someone else responsible for the running of the Pajamas empire."

While his sudden retreat from Bay Street started away at his friends, others who knew the financier said that the shift was less puzzling. Indeed, he has always moved to a different rhythm than the rest of the financial establishment. In 1964, at the Innsbruck Austria Winter Olympics, he was part of the Canadian hockey team that brought home Canada's only gold medal. Later, in 1985, his love of



Valda (left) and Christopher Ondaatje at the family home in Chester, N.S.; disillusioned with business

the French and her five kids, which slunk away into the night. The year was 1988. And Ondaatje, now 46, one of the most exotic figures in Canadian finance, was thousands of kilometers from the towers of Bay Street where he made his fortune. Ondaatje, he was an actor in Tswana to find and photograph legends: the most dangerous and elusive out in Africa—a quest recounted in a new book, *Leopard in the Afternoon: An African Hunting Safari*, published last week. But the journey was also a personal odyssey. For more than 20 years, Ondaatje says that he was driven by a single, stirring ambition: to rebuild his family's shattered fortune. He has literature, publishing and education—rather than just the greedy, selfish world of corporate finance."

Since his return to Africa, Ondaatje, with his rebuilt family fortune worth well in excess of \$200 million—carefully protected, but attacked like a man with a renewed and half hearted. In July, 1988, within days of returning from his safari, he said his stake in Lawrence, Ontario, McClelland & Co. Ltd., the prominent Bay Street investment firm that he co-founded in 1979, for just under \$10 million. Later that year, his company, Pajamas Corp. Ltd., purchased the small but distinguished literary publishing house of Lester & Orpen Denage Ltd.

adventure led him to sponsor a Sheraton train's climb to the top of Mount Everest. In return for the sponsorship, Sheraton's founder Anne Nixon, the leader of the expedition, donated the 1984 Pajamas annual report to the Sheraton and had his name on the cover of the 1985 report. As well, Nixon was appointed to the Pajamas board of directors, and appeared at the Pajamas annual meeting with her husband, the glamorous, Dorian-like Ondaatje singer Diana Ross.

Even the location of his corporate headquarters is a sign of Ondaatje's independence. Instead of locating with colleagues and corpora-

store as a glass tower on Bay Street, he put the offices of Papageno, which holds investments in various companies, in a converted Victorian townhouse in Toronto's chic Yorkville district. It is the attraction to *Landscape in the Distance*, Ondaatje's broader historical, a novelist and poet, tried to capture his brother's elusive, whimsical spirit. Writes Michael: "I think that my brother's art is a record in some way. 'There there!' you tell him, pointing, 'the new world! And he will be off!'"

But some say Street's dream held less than strong appeal. Some attorneys and accountants say that they have been baffled by the complexity of Papageno's corporate structure. That has led to allegations that only Ondaatje, himself, really made money as Papageno, and that shareholders were often left out of pocket. Meanwhile, Ondaatje's children—adolescents and sometimes-scorching temper—have made enemies of some colleagues and business opponents. But one former business associate, who declined to speak publicly: "Art is just art, that China has no share of destruction."

Ondaatje's children are confident he is true to his roots in St. Louis, where his family ran tea and rubber plantations. When the country, then known as Cayman, was independence from Britain in 1965, a Socialist government took over and almost immediately nationalized a number of plantations, reducing his family to poverty.

When he arrived in Canada in 1965 at the age of 22, he had just \$72 in his pocket. But he said that he was burning with ambition to rebuild the family fortune. In pursuit of that goal, he worked as a clerk in watch businesses and sold advertising for newspapers before landing a job selling stocks and bonds with Toronto-based Pitfield Mackay Ross & Co. He excelled in that field, and in 1970 Ondaatje, another Pitfield staffer, Charles (Chuck) Lawrence, and a third partner, Fred McCall, chose, left to start their own brokerage house—Lawrence, Ondaatje, McCall and Co. Ltd.

Not even before he started his own brokerage firm, he was building the foundation of a second career. Money was not the desired force instead, Ondaatje pursued publishing and the arts, a love he says that he has always placed above high finance. In fact, his Papageno financial empire was actually founded as a publishing company in 1967 with \$3,000 as money borrowed from Canada. His first project was to publish a book that Ondaatje wrote called *The Power Makers of Canada: 1867-1967*.

When eight years, Papageno was publishing as many as 80 new titles each year—achieving the best-selling *North American*. In 1974, he wrote *John's Gold: The First \$100,000*, a non-entertainment novel, written under a pseudonym, about the rise and fall of a stock speculator—his last book until the post-release story of his African quest. Throughout, he had been investing as Canadian art by such power players as Frederick Arthur Vernon and Corrodon Knappholt. Now, Papageno's contemporary Canadian art collection includes more than \$10 million worth of painting and sculpture.

Still, it was in merchant banking that Ondaatje made his biggest and most lucrative mark—first through Papageno and then through an international arm, Canadian Export Inc. In 1983, he even managed to buy 30 percent of Edward and Peter Branson's First International Bank Corp. Inc., an action that some-

thing fundamental was missing. Added Ondaatje: "The latter of all this gold had become tarnished. Money had become the only yardstick, not just for me, but for everyone I dealt with." He and his Latvian-born wife, Valia, maintain a number of homes around the world and are officially residents of England and Bermuda.

Confused and disillusioned, he left for Tanzania in February, 1986. When he returned to Toronto, he sold his interest in his brokerage firm, bought Lester & Orpen Dennys and absorbed his links with the brokerage empire through a complex set of transactions that left him with 50 per cent of Ondaatje's Canadian Corporate Services Ltd., which has voting control of Papageno.

In less than a week after closing the deal with Allen, he was back on an airplane to the Serengeti to begin researching in earnest for *Landscape in the Distance*. Said Lester Dennys, publisher of Lester & Orpen Dennys, which has published the book: "Christopher is a very passionate individual when he decides what he wants."

Ondaatje recounts that his writing falls far short of that of his brother, Michael, author of the best-selling *In the Skin of a Lion*. Still, *Landscape in the Distance* tells a compelling story. Ondaatje, along with his guide and bearer, moved across Kenya and down to make the 150 striking wildlife photographs in the volume. The resulting scenes were the most powerful moment during the safari. Recalled Ondaatje: "The cat was so close that I could smell its wet fur. But it was really frightened about me and finished the book. I was wondering if anyone would find the manuscript if I was killed."

Ondaatje calls the book "the hardest he has ever anything that I have ever done." He promises that all of its royalties will be donated to the World Wildlife Fund. And he says that he is already thinking about writing other books, including one on his native St. Louis.

Despite his earnings on the wild, Ondaatje, who remains a vice-chairman of Ross and chairman of Papageno, says that he still wants to expand the family fortune. But he adds that the only thing he really wants to pursue in the future is writing publishing. He made an announcement last year for the *Financial Times* of Canada newspaper. And among the reasons that he says he wants to start is a new co-ventured paper in Canada similar to *Born* in the New York City-based financial weekly. Ondaatje's latest project is surely just beginning.

JOHN DONOHUE

The future of office equipment is already in Toshiba's hands.



Toshiba first saw the future over five years ago when, in 1984, we pioneered the optical disk. This visionary innovation had its first practical application in our whole-body scanners, where reliability and quality of image can be quite literally a matter of life and death.

We gave these optical disks enormous storage capacity. One disk has the equivalent of 100 magnetic



Toshiba whole-body scanner tapes or 6,000 images, successfully eliminating the

need for extensive storage. Helping streamline diagnostic procedures while improving the level of patient care.

But the long-range value of this optical disk technology lies far beyond the confines of the diagnostic imaging department. Toshiba has found ways to extend that technology into a broad range of offices and office products. Toshiba is now working to put that same life-saving technology into our fax



Fast image transfer with fax



Substantial archiving (500MB)



Portable Computer



Laser Printer



Facsimile



Copies

machines and copiers, our laptop computers and laser printers. Through innovations such as WORM (Write Once Read Many), these optical disks will bring their vast storage capacity to bear in creating a vital ally to the hard and floppy disk.

The benefits of being able to hold so much information on so few disks are obvious. The long-term effects will be extraordinary.

The improved image quality in our scanners and other medical imaging equipment will be translated into improved image quality in our facsimile,

copiers and on our computer screens. The resulting improvements will become an integral part of the daily life of the business world.

At Toshiba, the future of office equipment is in our hands today. Tomorrow, we'll hand it to you.

TOSHIBA

WE MEAN BUSINESS

COMMERCIAL DIVISION, TOSHIBA ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES OF AMERICA, INC.

For information call toll free 1-800-387-5847

Ondaatje on safari in Africa: a brush with death

really led to even closer links with the wealthy brothers.

In 1984, he moved to London to open the offices of Lawrence, Ondaatje, McCall and Co. as well as to oversee Papageno's foreign expansion. But within three years, the globe-trotting Ondaatje says that he began to doubt the direction that his life had taken. He felt that, although he had millions of dollars, some-



The Irving pulp mill in Saint John, rotten egg odor of prosperity

Confronting the Irvings

New Brunswick threatens to shut down a mill

The stench of sulphur has permeated the air of Saint John, N.B., for almost 20 years. The noxious fumes are spewed by the Irving Pulp and Paper Mill, one of three major industrial plants that overshadow both the wooden houses of old Saint John and new developments such as Market Square near the waterfront. All three, including another paper mill and the country's largest refinery, are owned by billionaire K. C. Irving. In the past, the odor of refinery gases was called the smell of prosperity, but recently, residents have launched strong attacks against the overwhelming smell. Last month, they gained the support of provincial Environment Minister Vaughn Blaney, who took the unprecedented step of calling for closure of the plant if the odor could not be reduced. Said Patricia Lundgren, who lives on Douglas Avenue, a stately Victorian street less than a kilometre from the mill: "I know they're putting bread and butter on tables, but we deserve to breathe too."

The desecrated odour helped ignite an open conflict when Blaney met with members of city council on Sept. 18. After the meeting, Blaney said that the mill should be closed if the smell had not been cleared up within a month. But spokesmen for the publicly-traded Irvings, the

province's largest employer, said that they are already working with provincial officials to reduce the odor as much as possible. Indeed, Blaney, who has been environment minister in Frank McKenna's Liberal government since October, 1987, softened his rhetoric after a recent meeting with the executives of the mill, including family ace James Irving. Blaney told Mackenzie's last week: "The city fathers and corporate will have to be involved. The question could come down to not just how much sulphur gases the company can eliminate, but how much citizens are willing to take."

Irving officials emphasized that they have already taken measures to reduce sulphur dioxide emissions created by the mill's kraft process. The process, which produces the odor of rotten eggs, uses chemicals and intense pressure to create high-quality paper. The mill's emissions dropped by 70 per cent in 1984, after the Irvings installed sophisticated scrubbers at a cost of \$25 million, according to James Knight, chief of industrial programs for the New Brunswick environment department. And last April, \$5 million was spent to install a system that controls the gases that escape from the mill's 32 digesters. This digester, which treats the wood and chemical sludge, account for 30 to

40 per cent of the mill's emissions, Knight said.

Both Knight and the company said that the new measures have resulted in major improvements. Last spring, the province's environment department set an April 15 deadline for the mill to meet provincial pollution control standards. Knight, whose views appear to be less confrontational than those of Blaney, said that the plant is now "essentially in compliance" with governmental regulations and that total reduction of the smell is almost impossible. Confronting complaints, in fact, are based on expectations that are too high, said Knight. "These are very obvious prices lives with 99 per cent out, that one per cent left can still smell." And Donald Boyd, vice-president of pulp and paper operations for J. D. Irving Ltd., which owns the mill, maintains that the new equipment has reduced 55 per cent of the smell. Said Boyd: "What we have left is small. These shouldn't be much of a problem now."

Still, for many Saint John residents like McGraw, the smell from the plant seems no better than in the past. Said McGraw: "It gets in your clothes and everything. You get so embarrassed when someone drops by." The plant should be shut down, he added, "in days when it gets locked." Neighbor Patricia Lundgren agrees. She is a housewife and mother, who was recently elected city councillor after campaigning on the clean-air issue and welcoming Blaney's attention as the first "breath of fresh air" on the issue in a long time. Two others, she added, officials of the New Brunswick environment department have asked him to speak for the Irvings. Said Lundgren: "The department gets too bogged down in technical considerations. They should use human resources—our noses."

But other city officials do not agree that the plant should be closed. Mayor Blue Weir, for one, said that he is concerned about Blaney's threat and prefers a more conciliatory approach. While the Saint John economy has improved in the past decade, unemployment still remains high, about 10 per cent, said Weir. He said that the city needs the 580 jobs provided by the plant. Said Weir: "Pollution has become my priority, but you can't close down everything in the city. If you do that, Saint John is dead." For three part, officials of J. D. Irving Ltd. disputed the company's environmental record of the plant. Indeed, it was made public last month. According to Boyd, the company will continue to meeting pollution control program. Said Boyd: "We were on the right track before Blaney met with city council and we'll be on the same track 30 days later. Blaney was right. The mill hasn't changed that." Still, such assertions may not be enough for the citizens of Saint John. For them, the noxious sulphur fumes with which they cope has become identified with the symbol of a difficult dilemma: what are the limits to the price of prosperity?

PATRICK CHISHOLM with MARK TUNNEY
in Saint John



The Augusta II - Our Award Winning Model Suite. Priced from \$208,800

Camroost Proudly Announces The Grand Opening Of Granite Gates II Estate Condominiums And Our Award Winning Model Suite.

It is, undoubtedly, one of the most beautiful locations in southern Ontario. And for those fortunate enough to live here, nature is a constant companion. The real estate: Where lovely trees surround you with the rolling hills of the Simcoe Valley. Where walking trails meander through sunlit glades and tall stands of trees, and majestic rock outcrops are towered with a soft misty blanket of green. This is the unequalled world of Granite Gates II, near Mississauga Road and Dundas. For those who want to live close to nature, yet with every amenity at their fingertips, an order confirmation in Mississauga can make close.

View Mississauga's most exciting model suite. Large 1, 2 and 3 bedroom residences from 1100 to 1628 square feet, featuring marble floors, European style kitchens with granite floors and some with separate family rooms, dining rooms and dens. Indoor and outdoor pools with a host of social and recreational amenities. Close to major golf clubs and shopping.

Large basement residences for those who want a home and office in one. From now on, that prospect is a new style of living at prices which are half of those in Toronto with the same space. This value will never exist again.



Priced from \$229,900.
Monday - Sunday, 11:00 AM to 6:00 PM
828-1772

© 1990 Camroost Development Ltd. All Rights Reserved. 1 of 2



CAMROOST
RESIDENTIAL / COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT

BUILDERS OF TORONTO'S FINEST CONDOMINIUM RESIDENCES

- ONE PARLANE
- WILKINSON PLACE
- RESIDENCES OF MADISON CENTRE
- MAISON DEL REY I & II
- VILLAGE GATE IN LOWER FOREST HILL
- CANTON BRIDGE

- RESIDENCES OF THE WORLD TRADE CENTRE
- GRANITE GATES
- COFFEEVILLE
- HOLLYWOOD PLAZA

© 1990 Camroost Development Ltd. All Rights Reserved.

Time in a bottle.



We age our gin. No one else does. Aging in white oak casks makes our gin cleaner, crisper, drier. And that



gives you a taste more refreshing than others. Taste what time does for gin in a bottle of Seagram's Extra Dry Gin.

THE ONLY AGED GIN. TASTE IT.

BUSINESS WATCH



Lament for a cherished asset

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

Few taxpayers have dedicated more verbal fireworks than the proposed sale to France's Institut Mérieux of Connaught Laboratories Inc., this country's leading vaccine-maker and the crown jewel of our antibody scientific community.

Unlabeled steps in its fall thereafter, by the end of this month the Canadian firm whose assets are intertwined with the actual production of measles and the historic achievements of Nobel Prize winners Bering and Best will have slipped out of our control. The corporate show-down has pitted investors' short-term gain against national long-term goals. The economic benefits to Connaught shareholders of accepting a cash offer of \$942 million for their stock are being weighed against the national cry that enough is too much, that with this—of all companies—we must bid the farewell of our economic sovereignty.

While both points of view are valid, the real reason Connaught could not be sold has little to do with either of these scientific appeals. The real issues are much more serious. Even in an increasingly globalized marketplace, state industrial assets have intrinsic value, a price beyond their dollar cost in the marketplace. They cannot be bartered away if the nation where they operate is to retain any hopes of competing effectively in the high-tech marketplace of the 21st century.

Connaught is generally such a company because it affords in the only important window Canada has into biotechnology, among the fastest-developing of the essential future sciences. Without such access to advancements as fields like genetic engineering, we are destined to remain an industrially non-progressive, stagnating in the southern periphery of the world's geography. Connaught is that important, and we have no other scientific pool to take its place.

The sell-off is also against the national interest as a much more immediate and pragmatic level. The present contribution of the two pharmaceutical groups would result null, as Connaught chairman René King keeps assuring us,

If the Connaught sell-off is approved, Investment Canada's director should be impeached and his joke agency disbanded

in engineering copyrights, but in a cartel that would monopolize the distribution and pricing of most of their past success and drug products. While Connaught shareholders might benefit as all Canadians would be permitted for the higher costs of essential pharmaceuticals.

According to inside estimates, as much as three-quarters of the two companies' product lines overlap, with few alternative sources available. There would be nothing to stop the merged, French-controlled firm from raising prices almost at will. It is not the promise of scientific advantage created by combining two giant companies that is driving this deal, but the hope of multiplying profits.

Because Connaught's chief Canadian clients are provincial departments of health, the spectre of artificially inflated pharmaceutical costs, sought, by itself, is not enough to prompt Investment Canada to reject this deal. But despite the weight of evidence, Investment Canada's ruling, due on Oct. 30, will almost certainly follow every other favorable foreign-takeover decision handed down by the agency since its formation by the Mulroney government in July 1, 1985. Yet the sale of Connaught clearly does

not meet Investment Canada's own terms of reference that such major takeovers must be proven to have some national benefit. If the Connaught sell-off is approved, Investment Canada's director should be impeached and his joke agency disbanded.

The historical aspect of this rationale is that Connaught could not be sold at all. The company has virtually no debt. Its treasury is bursting with more than \$180 million in cash, its assets include 22 acres of prime real estate in northern Toronto worth at least \$180 million and its return on investment dollars is higher than that earned by Microsoft.

The ultimate irony of the recent suggestion that Connaught was originally nationalized in 1972 because the Trudeau government wanted to ensure that Canada's only producer of measles and major manufacturers of biologicals remained as domestic hands. The laboratory was purchased from the University of Toronto through the Canada Development Corp., then a government agency, for \$26 million. A decade years later, as part of the Mulroney privatization wave, the CBC spun it off, prompting Mérieux to buy a 12.5 per cent interest.

When Mérieux took its original run at Connaught in 1989, the Canadian company rightly objected that if the French firm were to achieve control, "it will be in a position to allocate future product development, research and marketing opportunities in a manner economically advantageous to Mérieux and disadvantageous to the operations, employees and shareholders of Connaught." Despite Connaught chairman King's current pledges that Canada would retain some research facilities, his previous warning to quit as true came in its own time. What new facilities might stay here would be under French, not Canadian, control.

When King decided to sell the company he holds, his offer was flooded by 76 bids. It's a curious period that he chose to be swallowed up by the same firm he has barely repudiated its previous offer. It's astonishing to note that King has negotiated for himself a golden parachute consisting of three years' salary and a buy-out of his stock, worth \$6 million, if the merger squashes him out. It's more curious in the fact that if the Mérieux offer is cleared for any reason, King has arranged that Connaught will have to pay the French firm a \$10-million cash bonus—all for the dubious privilege of almost having succeeded.

Although King has repeatedly tried to represent this deal as a victory for Canada, a takeover, under the \$20 per share Mérieux offer last year the French company would have held \$1.4 per cent of the combined stock, and with the latest \$27 offer it will still own well over 10 per cent. At the same time, the University of Toronto, which originally sold Connaught holdings to the city with clear provisions that it remain in Canadian hands, has taken King and his cohorts to court—suing in where Ottawa does to trail.

All in all, it's a rotten deal for Canada, and it must be stopped. If we allow this one to slip through, we may as well give up any pretence of reserving significant players in tomorrow's high-tech world.

SPORTS

The passions of fall ball

MVP Rickey Henderson stole the show

They are rarely different players of the same game. One is a short, scrappy black veteran, as tough as the Oakland, Calif., winters where he grew up. The other is a lanky white kid from New Orleans, who made his way into the sport by way of university and the Summer Olympic Games. But they live one truth as common. They both know how to play baseball with a rare skill that borders on genius. And last week, as the race for a spot in the World Series began, Rickey Henderson and Willie Clark put all of their married talents on maximum display.

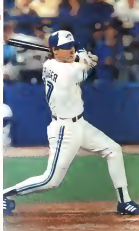
On consecutive days, under a cloudless California sky by the shores of San Francisco Bay, Henderson acted single-handedly destroyed the Toronto Blue Jays in the opening phase of the American League championship series. Then, the 30-year-old left fielder led the Oakland Athletics to 7-3 and 6-3 victories over the hapless Jays. In nine trips to the plate, he reached base seven times. He had two hits and scored two runs. But what really made the Toronto team was his exuberant dance around the bases. His slide into bases in the two opening games, setting an American League playoff record. And he accomplished that in typical Henderson style—sliding, jumping, shuffling, singing and pouncing the air with his balled fists. That performance outraged some of the Jays, prompting Toronto manager White to threaten: "What if Henderson is a social pest?" But it delighted Oakland players and many of the 48,000 fans in the stands. Said Athletics first baseman Mark McGwire, "He call it a hockey rally. That guy really makes things happen."

Not long after Henderson's display, it was Willie Clark's turn to set a few records of his own as the National League champion Braves' center fielder. There was a certain symmetry in the scene at Wrigley Field. The 28-year-old San Francisco Giants first baseman, one of the 1984 U.S. Olympic team, quickly dispatched the order of Cubs fans among the 39,195 spectators crowding the 75-year-old ball park in Chicago's north

side. The run came from outside and rookie Jay Robb bawled chronically. "Will der Thunk!" leaped up in his exuberant. He went to the plate for another. And four times he crooked the ball, hitting a single, a double and two home runs—one of them a grand slam—over the city-covered wall in Wrigley's right field. The resulting six runs that he drove in, besides establishing a National League playoff record, allowed the Cubs to demolish the Chicago Cubs 11-3.

Clark's performance on the night set other facts as well—including the first playoff grand slam home run in 12 years and the first playoff game two-homer by a single player during the past five years. Said San Francisco manager Roger Craig: "I had a feeling he was going to have an outstanding series. He may have trouble playing what he did tonight, but he'll be getting a lot more hits before this one is over." Added Oakland Cubs manager Don Zimmer after Clark's opening-night performance: "He had one hell of a week."

For the Cubs, that first game was a slow start for a team that has not won a league pennant for 44 seasons and last went to the World Series 62 years ago. But Giants fans who assumed that a Cubs collapse was under way swiftly discovered their mistake. The following night, as fact, as a break went blew out of the old park onto Angel Lake Michigan, Chicago struck back. As before, happen during post-game baseball, there was a certain symmetry in the scene. And this time, it was Clark's opposite number at first base, another 25-year-old by the name of Mark Grace, who supplied the power. "Amazing Grace," as the Cubs' vociferous supporters delight in calling him, stroked



Groher and Henderson at bat in Toronto; base theft and a better sleeping match

three hits—two of them doubles—to drive in four runs. With transcripts blaring "Happy days are here again" and screams of joy rising from the capacity crowd, the Cubs went on to demolish the Giants 8-6. That victory revealed the series of one game apiece, setting the stage for more melodrama when both teams traveled to San Francisco's Candlestick Park for a three-game rematch. As for Clark, the hero of the openers, the Giants' first baseman was held to a single hit on four trips to the plate. But his Cubs counterpart was quick to dismiss any thoughts of an individual struggle between the two men. Declared Grace modestly: "This is not a battle of the first basemen. It'd be crazy if I tried to compete with Will Clark."

Such modesty was rare in the American League championship. As the Blue Jays and the Athletics shifted their contest to Toronto's SkyDome, members of the two teams engaged in a better sleeping match over base-steal Rickey Henderson. Toronto catcher and fan favorite Dave White—the prime victim of Henderson's base-stealing—described Henderson's antics as graphic, ungratable. Toronto's third baseman Kelly Groher, who shared in the failure to get Henderson out on the base paths, suggested that Jay Graham should throw the ball at Henderson. Groher and other



Jays were particularly annoyed by the Oakland player's showmugging—dandy play that the traditional crowd game refers to as "hobnobbing." Among the few Blue Jays who were not visibly angry at Henderson's flamboyance was Toronto's assistant manager, Cito Gaston, and center fielder Lloyd Mose-

by. Said Gaston: "A lot of people don't like the way Rickey Henderson plays, but you'd love to have him on your team." As for Moseby, who grew up with Henderson in Oakland, the Toronto outfielder even had dinner with the assistant of his teammates late in the season. Predictably, the Oakland players took de-

light in Toronto's creation. Said Tony La Russa, the long-time baseball manager who manages the Athletics: "When you get beat two games, nobody's going to be in a real good mood." And Henderson himself nestled in the Blue Jays' discomfort. As he went through a series of warm-up workouts at the SkyDome last week, he commented with a grin: "I guess they're having a little bit of a problem. I play hard, and if White thinks that is showing him up, then I'm going to keep on showing him up here in Toronto."

When Friday's game began, it looked for a while as if the very conflict's premise might prove true. To the dismay of the record 50,586 fans packed into the SkyDome, Toronto pitcher Jeremy Key did what he had not done in his past three starts—he walked a lead-off batter. That player was Henderson, who scored Oakland's first run three batters later. He scored again when he came to the plate as the third out after driving a double down the third-base line, stealing third in the very next pitch and reaching base on the pitch after that, when third baseman Carney Latham sagged to center. The steal was Henderson's seventh of the series. It reminded his hold on the record book.

The situation soon changed, as the Blue Jays staged one of their patented fourth-inning rallies. A walk, three singles, a double and an Oakland error resulted in four runs, enough the show-run had the Athletics back with Eggert on. It reminded his hold on the record book. The situation soon changed, as the Blue Jays staged one of their patented fourth-inning rallies. A walk, three singles, a double and an Oakland error resulted in four runs, enough the show-run had the Athletics back with Eggert on. It reminded his hold on the record book.

Not for long, however. The following day, in Toronto's second game, the SkyDome for the fourth consecutive of this series, it was once again Henderson who made the difference. This time he took the Blue Jays with his bat, swiping a pair of home runs. Each drive in two runs as the Athletics went on to down Toronto 6-1, leaving a 3-1 lead in the American League championship. Then, on Sunday, Henderson led off with a walk, stole his eighth base of the series, scored the first run and drove in the second as Oakland struck out the last Jay and won the game 4-3, claiming a second consecutive league championship. The Giants, meanwhile, took a commanding 3-1 lead over the Cubs.

Henderson, who was named series MVP and will be a first baseman next spring, described his long way out for this moment for about 18 years. "This is the day everything came true for me." That was only slight notice to the Jays, who once again looked a little attempt to come from behind, taking Sunday's game to a 3-3 contest in the ninth inning with two out and the tying run at third. Leaving runners on the base paths was not an affliction suffered by the A's of Oakland—or their first base agent—and that made them the champions.

BARRY CAINE



Clark (left); White in Toronto dugout; a certain symmetry in vengeance

Coming to terms

Jimmy Williams finds work in the minors

In company with baseball fans across the country, the owner of a brewery house in a suburban Duval, Fla., neighborhood had his television set tuned to the game between the Athletics and Blue Jays early last week. There, near Grant Field, the noise-levels conjured that is the Jays' home field during spring training each year. Jimmy Williams watched his former charge lose the first two games of the American League championship series. Jays manager Fred Luma from the manager's job last May—when the team had an unsatisfactory record of 12 wins and 34 losses—but Williams maintains that he has no animosity towards the ball players who did not perform for him. Said Williams: "I am calling for them, but things are not going well for them now." In any event, Williams's own fortunes were on the upswing last week. Atlanta Braves general manager Bobby Cox said that he had hired Williams to be a minor league hitting instructor with the National League organization.

That firing dented the strong ties

that exist between Williams and Cox, a man who took the Jays to their first division championship in 1985. Williams spent three years working for Cox as a Jays coach and succeeded him as the team manager when Cox left for Atlanta in 1988. But Williams, who is now 45, had a stormy tenure at the Jays' helm, and his teams never matched Cox's greatest winning achievement. In 1987, a losing side of seven straight games—each lost by one run—at the end of the season destroyed Williams's last chance of winning as the team finished second behind the Detroit Tigers. In addition, Jays officials say privately that Williams took the blame for top manager's 1988 decision to pull hard-hitting George Bell from the outfield and make



Williams, pushing for them

him the team's designated hitter. Bell promptly reported that rule and protested—rightly, it turned out—that he would outlast Williams with the Jays.

Former Democratic mayor Carl Englebert said that he had frequently encountered his friend during the summer, a period that Williams spent relaxing with his wife, Peggy, and their four children. According to Englebert, that enforced leisure has helped Williams come to terms with a dilemma that

occurred after the Blue Jays lost a three-game series with the Minnesota Twins. Said Englebert: "It seemed to be holding up pretty well. The last time I talked to him, he said that he understood why he had been fired—because he was not winning and they had had to make a change." Now, the man who watched the Jays finish the regular season first without his assistance first scoffed his assistance that he simply wants to do a good job for his new employers—without any thoughts of returning to the major leagues. Said Williams: "I am not even thinking about that." Just being

back at the game is what matters most.

MALCOLM GRAY with KENNETH ALLEN in Duval

RELIGION

A guilty evangelist

Jim Bakker could face 120 years in prison

Throughout the six-week trial of television evangelist Jim Bakker on charges of fraud and conspiracy, prosecution lawyers portrayed Bakker as a deluded, cowardly man who robbed his followers of millions of dollars so that he could live in luxury. For his part, Bakker's defense lawyer, George Jones, sought to depict the bomb-looking 46-year-old as a deeply tormented "creative genius" who left the day-to-day running of church business to others while he concentrated on spiritual issues. Last week, a federal jury in Charlotte, N.C., deliberated for only 30 hours before agreeing with



Bakker after verdict: broken promises and 'inense corruption'

the prosecution. The six-man jury convicted Bakker on all 34 charges of diverting more than \$4 million away from his PTL (For Praise the Lord and People) that saved church and related ventures to his own family's tax. Jury foreman Roderick Hill said that Bakker had become corrupted by the PTL money that he had made. Said Hill: "He didn't become a man of God." In fact, Hill said, the jury did not believe any of Bakker's testimony. He added, "We kept looking for something from the defense and we never saw it."

Bakker faces a maximum penalty of 120 years in prison and a \$5-million fine when he is sentenced on Oct. 24. Both he and his wife, Tammy Faye, are already in court as U.S. Federal District Judge Robert Potter read the verdict. After Potter allowed Bakker to remain free on \$294,000 bail, supporters greeted the disgraced evangelist outside the courtroom with tears. On the steps of the courthouse, Tammy Faye Bakker sang a verse from the hymn "My Hope is Built on Nothing Less." She added "It's not over till it's over. I have a great faith in the God I've served, and He will not let us down." Davis said that he would appeal the conviction.

It was a relatively subdued

Introducing a performance car that holds more than the road.

When I became a father, people thought I was finally settling down. Until I bought this car. To call the all-new, four-door Cutlass Supreme a "sedan" just doesn't do it justice.



THE NEW GENERATION OF OLDSMOBILE

It looks and handles much more like a sports coupe.

The Cutlass Supreme International Series also comes with the option of a powerful 3.1 litre V6 engine.

This car is all sleek, rounded edges. Even the door handles are flush. And once inside, the ergonomically-sculptured reclining bucket seats seem to fit me like a driving glove.

THE FOUR-DOOR CUTLASS SUPREME

The nice thing is, even with all of its performance features the four-door Supreme is still very much a family car. You can feel it hug the road. And talk about visibility—look at all that safety glass. Plus, I opted for available anti-lock brakes.

The new four-door Cutlass Supreme. The family car that thinks it's a sports coupe.





When your company sends UNICEF cards to clients and friends this Holiday season, your company shows that they care about children.

UNICEF cards are attractive, competitively priced, multilingual and international. UNICEF cards are unique because the money raised from the sale of the cards contributes to the health and education of children around the world. To obtain samples of UNICEF's 1989 Christmas selection of corporate Greeting cards, information about imprinting and price lists contact:

Unicef Ontario

333 Eglinton Ave. E.,
Toronto, Ont. M4P 1L7
Tel: 1-800-268-3770 (Oper. 738)
or Fax: 416-482-8035

RELIGION

ending to a tumultuous trial, which was halted shortly after it began when a winging Bakker suffered an apparent breakdown in court. Bakker's lawyers said that he could not continue because he was suffering from hallucinations. Public interest took to determine whether Bakker was competent to stand trial. Federally appointed psychiatrists declared a week later that Bakker was not mentally ill. Psychiatrist Russ Jackson said that during an insanity attack, Bakker thought that television technicians wearing headsets were going wild.



Tammy Faye Bakker with David Jeffries professing "Faith in the God I've served"

Bakker's problems with money and government agencies stretch back to 1979, when the Federal Communications Commission investigated whether Bakker had done his fundraising appeals for the PTL. No formal charges were laid after the PTL agreed to sell off its costly money-losing television station. Later, the U.S. Internal Revenue Service launched an investigation to see whether the Bakkers were illegally using their ministry's tax-exempt status to pay for their increasingly lavish lifestyle, which included four residences and a fleet of Mercedes-Benz cars. Bakker's religion empire—which at one time included 15 million cable television viewers—legal to disavow after he was indicted in March, 1980, to a 1980 annual encounter with church secretary James Hahn, then 21. Bakker later admitted that PTL officials got Hahn \$115,000 to keep quiet about the investigation, but she said her story—and someone phoned to Philip Henson—Bakker was indicted on charges of fraud and conspiracy in December, 1980.

The charges against Bakker centered on PTL's prosecution of so-called lifetime partnerships in the church's 5,300-member churches. U.S.A. theme park in Fort Meigs, S.C. Under the program, donors who contributed more than \$1,000 could spend three nights a year for the

rest of their lives at a PTL hotel free of charge. The government charged that the PTL sold 123,000 partnerships from 1984 to 1987—and raised \$158 million—but had only 258 rooms available for partners and that one large hotel and other promised facilities were never completed. Christine Hahn, a former PTL employee serving, testified that at every month during Bakker's last year at the PTL, as many as 3,700 lifetime partners were denied the accommodation they had requested at the theme park.

Bakker, who at times grieved while he testified, insisted that those who paid the \$1,000 for

the life-time partnerships were giving gifts "for the love of the ministry" and not just for the most lodging. He also blamed Jerry Falwell, a fundamentalist preacher who founded the now-defunct Moral Majority, for most of the PTL's problems. Falwell briefly assumed control of the PTL after Bakker resigned and also blamed Bakker's claims after receiving information that he turned over to the justice department. Bakker told the jury, "The sole conspiracy to defraud came from the group of people who took over the ministry."

In her closing statement to the jury, federal prosecutor Deborah Smith—a trial specialist with the justice department in Washington, D.C.—declared that Bakker was guilty of "intense complicity." She also quoted from the Bible, citing a passage from the Book of Luke which contains the words "For which of you, intending to build a tower, sits first to devise first and compute the cost, whether he have sufficient to finish it?" Smith pointedly compared the Bible's message to Bakker's actions in processing his followers' money hotel accommodations—a project that was never finished at his Christian theme park.

BARBARA WICKENS with comprehensive reports

HEALTH

Zeroing in on cancer

A new system could improve radiation therapy

For almost a century, radiation therapy has been one of the most common ways of treating cancer. But destroying malignant tumor cells with beams of radiation also can harm the cells for the patient, because doctors do not have the tools to assess precisely the size of tumors. If they underestimate a tumor's size and deliver radiation all of it, the tumor would continue to grow. If they overestimated its size—and sent too much radiation—they would damage healthy tissue. As well, patients who undergo radiotherapy frequently suffer some side effects, including fatigue and weight loss. But now, a team of medical researchers at the Manitoba Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation in Winnipeg say that they have developed a computerized system that can drastically improve the accuracy of radiation therapy. Said Shimon Shalev, a staff physician who led the research team: "What we expect is that, if you can deliver a treatment more precisely, the cancer rate would decrease, and if you can avoid healthy tissue, the side effects will decrease."

The system, called De-lux Portal Imaging, was unveiled last week at the annual meeting of a conference of the American Society for Therapeutic Radiology and Oncology. It enables radiologists to accurately direct the radiation treatment beam specifically to where the tumor is located. It does this by using a highly sensitive video camera, a digital computer and a special fluorescent screen placed behind the patient. Sophisticated mathematical techniques enhance the contrast and sharpness of the video images of the body. The thinned images are sent to the screen, which can provide live with either still or moving images, as required, most precisely. Currently, therapists must wait for special photographs using high-energy beams to be developed before being able to assess the accuracy of the treatment.

Several cancer specialists have greeted the development with enthusiasm. Murray Baker, executive director of the Canadian Cancer Society in Montreal, said that the system will offer needed assistance to patients who face radiation therapy.

Baker said that he believes his system—which could eventually speed up treatment time—will also decrease the waiting time for patients who need radiotherapy. Patients across Canada often have to wait weeks, or even months, for such treatment. Indeed, the world-renowned Princess Margaret Hospital in Toronto last week began temporarily increasing emergency cancer patients in an effort to reduce its two-month backlog. Hospital spokeswoman Linda Deaton said that the emergency clinic should also by December. Meanwhile, most new pa-

tients will be referred to other Ontario treatment centers.

There are, in fact, plans to make the imaging system available as soon as possible. Shimon

Medical Laboratories Inc., a radiological company based in Concord, Calif., which specializes in control equipment, purchased the imaging rights to the system in August as a package for spending \$500,000 on clinical trials in Montreal and supporting Bakker's use as further research. Shalev said that Shimon plans to begin marketing it to hospitals around the world almost immediately. This is clearly a welcome development for patients everywhere facing radiation therapy, which has previously caused almost as much anxiety as awareness of the disease itself.

MARLEEN BROSNAN in Winnipeg

"With Dr. Scholl's, I can get on with nursing my patients. Not my feet."

Nurses aren't the only people with sore, aching feet.

If you're an average person, you take eight to ten thousand steps every day. And with every step, your feet bear three times your body's weight. So if your feet ache, get Dr. Scholl's Air-Pillo! Insoles, the only insoles made with patented dual density foam. The bottom layer absorbs foot shock. The top layer cushions your feet for added comfort.

Dr. Scholl's is today's footwear expert with the widest selection of footwear products anywhere.

So with Dr. Scholl's Air-Pillo! Insoles, you're getting the right insoles to stand on, and the best people in foot care to stand behind them.



NOBEL PRIZES

Honoring a god-king

The Dalai Lama's peace prize angers China

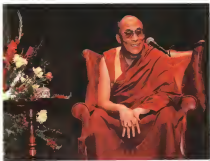
The problems of the remote Himalayan mountain kingdom are often forgotten by a world absorbed in the drama of superpower politics. But last week, international attention focused on Chinese-occupied Tibet after a five-member committee in Oslo, Norway, awarded the 1989 Nobel Peace Prize to the Dalai Lama, the exiled spiritual and political leader of Tibet's estimated two million people. Nearly 44 years of Tibetan independence ended in 1959 when Chinese troops invaded the country. The Nobel committee said that the Dalai Lama "in his struggle for the liberation of Tibet consistently has opposed the use of violence." Just the 34-year-old Dalai Lama, a giant at the Newport Beach, Calif., home of local magazine *Clifford Hunter*. "I very much appreciate that kind of recognition about my beliefs."

But the award quickly drew criticism from China. Officials at Beijing's embassy in Oslo denounced the award as interference in the internal affairs of China, which has long regarded Tibet as Chinese territory. Embassy counselor Wang Guosheng said: "Tibet's affairs are wholly and purely China's own business." The Dalai Lama is not only a religious leader but also a political figure who aims to divide the mother country and undermine national unity." Meanwhile, Nobel committee chairman Egil Aarvik admitted that the selection could also be viewed as offering encouragement to the independence movement in China. The award might also strain relations between China and India—which has provided the Dalai Lama sanctuary in the Himalayan foothills town of Dharamsala for the past 30 years.

In Tibet, reports of the award were received with jubilation. In Dharamsala, newsmen closed their shops and gathered on the streets where people danced and sang Tibetan songs. "What we love is the moral victory," said Tsangpa Samphel, an official of the Tibetan government-in-exile. "We are fighting a just cause." In New Delhi, Tashi Wanggi, the Dalai Lama's spokesman in the Indian capital, said that the just demonstration by students in Beijing's Tiananmen Square had undoubtedly led the Nobel committee to choose his leader for the prize.

That violence has a lengthy history. In Tibet—a country that was rancorously per-

trayed in James Hilton's 1933 novel *Lost Horizon*—sporadic uprisings broke out following the 1949 Chinese takeover. The Dalai Lama fled from the country with 500,000 of his followers in 1959. In 1985, after another long period of relative calm, *Autumn Lightning* broke out in and around the Tibetan capital of Lhasa. Last March, after a new outbreak of



The Dalai Lama in California: a 'simple Buddhist monk' promoting peaceful solutions

anti-Chinese rioting, Chinese officials imposed martial law.

The Dalai Lama, who rules a role as the 14th incarnation of the Buddhist god-king, was born on a humble farm in northeastern Tibet where monks from Lhasa, relying on prophetic signs and omens to find a successor to the 13th Dalai Lama, located him when he was two years old. After praying elaborate vows, Tenzin Gyatso was confirmed as the country's new spiritual leader. He grew up in Lhasa's 3,000-year Potala Palace.

In recent years, he has lectured at Harvard University on the Tibetan view of the workings of the human mind, met Pope John Paul II and toured the world. When he is at home in Dharamsala, he looks after his flower garden and wild birds, repairs watches and spends hours in meditation.

Despite the demands by young Tibetans for guerrilla warfare against the Chinese, the Dalai Lama has refused to abandon nonviolence as a central principle in his campaign to achieve independence. Last year, he said that Tibet would surrender control of foreign affairs and remain an autonomous Chinese territory if Beijing withdrew its troops. The Chinese government replied that it would begin talks with the Dalai Lama only if he renounced all claims to Tibetan independence. Last week, observers in Beijing said that the awarding of the prize goes to the Dalai Lama would make it more difficult for China to negotiate with the Tibetan leader.

The citation accompanying the award—worth about \$550,000—referred to the Dalai Lama as "the religious and political leader of the Tibetan people." It said that he had "advocated peaceful solutions based upon tolerance and mutual respect in order to preserve the

inherited and cultural heritage of his people. The Dalai Lama has developed his philosophy of peace from a great respect for all things living and upon the concept of universal responsibility embracing all mankind."

Still, the committee's choice surprised some observers in Delhi who had expected that two prominent Gandhian-style dissidents, playwright Wilkie Harris and former foreign minister Jai Shikar, would win. The Dalai Lama is treated with customary hostility by the honor. When Kjell Vibe, the Norwegian ambassador to the United States, traveled to Newport Beach to congratulate him, the winner remarked: "My case is nothing special. I am a simple Buddhist monk—no cause, no law."

RAE CORDELLS with LOUISE BRANSON in Beijing and correspondence reports



Presenting
**THE MACLEAN'S MAGAZINE
 NEWSBREAK
 WITH HARVEY KIRCK**

A two-minute radio feature that
 explores the major stories in
 Canada's Weekly News magazine.

In Ontario, hear The Maclean's Magazine Newsbreak
 Mondays to Fridays exclusively on these stations:

Bellefonte, CIGL-FM 97.1,
 7:15 a.m. and 12:40 p.m.
 Chatham, CFCO-630, 5:30 p.m.
 Kitchener, CIGL-FM 96.7, 2:25 p.m.
 Leamington, CHYR 116, 2:00 p.m.
 New Liskeard, CFTT 1230, 12:15 p.m.
 North Bay, CVOF-FM 105.9, 9:00 a.m.
 Ottawa, CKDA-FM 105.3, 7:05 p.m.

Perry Sound, CIGL-FM 103.3, 9:30 a.m.
 Peterborough, CIGL-FM 105.5, 5:35 p.m.
 St. Catharines/Niagara, CBN 110, 4:30 p.m.
 Sarnia, CFCF-FM 96.9, 10:49 a.m.
 Smiths Falls, CJEI 630, 12:35 p.m.
 Sudbury, CIGL-FM 105.3, 8:25 p.m.
 Toronto, CFRB 1060, on "The World at Noon"
 Windsor, CKWA 560, 12:50 p.m.

GUARANTEED WITH THE TREASURE HUNT
Maclean's

The Maclean's Magazine Newsbreak is produced by World Radio Network.



This year, announce every gift with the
 exciting "\$100,000 TREASURE HUNT" when you . . .

Give Maclean's for Christmas at HALF THE COVER PRICE!



This year, giving Maclean's
 is even better than ever,
 because you give your friends
 two great gifts for the price of
 one!

First, you'll be giving them
 52 informative issues of Canada's
 Weekly News magazine — the best news coverage
 money can buy. Week after week, headline stories
 on the key issues . . . reports on books and business,
 people and power, law and lifestyle, the economy and the
 environment. Plus updates on science and sports; movies
 and medicine, television and technology.

HOLIDAY FUN FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY

In addition, each friend will receive a very special "gift
 announcement card" as well — the exciting new "Maclean's
 \$100,000 TREASURE HUNT" It's a wonderful adventure-in-a-
 box that will delight your friends with hours of family fun this

holiday season. They'll love the challenge and excitement of
 playing it together.

And here's the best part: there are 50 gold pieces to be won . . .
 and if one of your friends is selected as a winner*, you — as the gift
 donor — will be awarded half the prize money. So the more gifts you
 give, the more chances you have to win!

SAY MERRY MACLEAN'S AND HAPPY NEWS YEAR

This year, wrap up your gift shopping early. You'll save time and
 money . . . up to \$72 off the newstand cost and \$7 off the full
 subscription price. And you'll treat your friends to 52 weeks
 of Maclean's plus the
 "\$100,000 TREASURE
 HUNT". Now that's
 Christmas cheer!

To get the "TREASURE
 HUNT" in time
 to announce your gift,
 please . . . order **now!**



*Grand winners must have a proper subscription to Maclean's on or before March 31, 1990. All winners playing date 30 days after announcement date. Winner's name will be selected at random. All winners must be 18 years of age or older. For complete rules, please go to: General Information 777-888-8888, 30th Floor, Toronto, Ontario M5W 1A7. Maclean's full subscription price is \$1 only, the cover price is \$2.50.

Southern Ontario Business Class

Typically untypical

When business requires travel anywhere between Ottawa and Toronto, London or Niagara Falls, more travellers have come to depend on Ramada. We provide much more than just a good deal on a room.

Ramada is conveniently located throughout Southern Ontario in easy-to-find locations. Our guest rooms include unexpected amenities for the value-conscious traveller. We offer excellent value in choice during a selection of versatile meeting rooms, lavishing optional facilities. And plenty of free parking.

Frequent travellers have also discovered that our Ramada Business Card program provides real incentives for consistently choosing Ramada.

Throughout Southern Ontario, and coast to coast, Ramada gives you a good deal more than the bare essentials.

Enjoy! Gary Clark is on duty.

RAMADA
HOTELS AND RESOURCES HOTELS INTERNATIONAL

Ramada Renaissance Hotels:

Edmonton, Kyoto, Saskatoon, Montreal and Toronto (P&T) 90.

Ramada Inns and Hotels:

Ottawa:

Island Don Valley, Toronto Airport, Toronto (400-40), Susquehanna Downtown Plaza B, Niagara Falls, Niagara Falls Parkway, London 401, London Downtown, Toronto, Belleville, Kingston, North Bay, Timmins, South St. Mary and Thunder Bay.

Quebec:

Montreal Airport, Montreal Downtown, Montreal, Olympia Park, Montreal Downtown, Verdun, Hull, Quebec and Quebec City (St. Hyacinthe, Bytown, New Richmond).

West: Victoria and Whistler.

Recreation:

In Toronto Area.

Ottawa and Quebec.

All other areas.

Call Toll Free

1-800-445-2510

1-800-258-8970

1-800-258-8981

PEOPLE

Teacher's pet

French-Canadian actress **Jodie St-Pierre** says that she once believed that starring in a romantic English-language movie with **Saul Rubinek** "would be absolutely impossible." The popular Quebec TV star added that she had thought that her English was inadequate to play Rubinek's love interest in the comedy *Falling Over Back*.



St-Pierre: "I was terrified."

was, now being filmed in Montreal. "I was terrified," said St-Pierre, 27. "I thought I would never understand the director or the other actors." But her fears were unfounded. St-Pierre and lead director **Walt Blinn** are "very patient and speak slowly to me." And she added that many of the employees on the set are eager to have her as their French teacher. Saul St-Pierre: "They are all good students—especially Saul."

The diva of many surprises

Opera star **Teresa Stratas**, renowned as a fiery perfectionist, is often as dramatic in real life as the characters she portrays on raucous evenings. The 50-year-old Toronto-born soprano, who in 1981 briefly interrupted her career to

work as a volunteer with Mother Teresa in India, recently made a spectacular return in New York City's Metropolitan Opera, where she first achieved international fame in 1962. After her eight-year self-imposed exile from the Met, Stratas' comeback in Puccini's *La Traviata* was

Stratas dramatic

Try, try again

After **Al Pacino** and some of *The Godfather* stars producers wanted him first after they saw his early attempts at playing Mafia boss **Michael Corleone** in the 1972 Academy Award-winning film *Blood Money*. Pacino was contacted for *Scar*, and was again in 1974 for the same role in the sequel. Now, with *For the Godfather* at its height in 1976, Pacino, 44, is preparing for a third *Scar* try as an aging Corleone. Perhaps, it will be third-time lucky.

Pacino producers wanted him first

A TOAST TO ROMANTIC HISTORY

It was once the most notorious night spot in Paris. The 100-year-history of the *Moulin Rouge* is so romantic and naughty as the French season—the dance that was made famous by the nightclubs. In its early years a gathering place for democracy and artists, now the *Moulin Rouge* is favored mainly by tourists. But last week, the club was once again the toast of the city, as celebrities including **Tony Curtis**, **Jerry Lewis**, **Marilyn Monroe** and **Charles Aznavour** gathered to mark its centenary. In Paris, the spirit of the season will never die.

Cold feet

She has been described as "a flame in hell" and "the most brilliant dancer alive," but Canadian actress **Louise Lavelle** says that the couple's duet to dance with a night stage fight. "The reason being is personal—I have to dance with every day," said Lavelle, 36, a star with the national television-based network dance troupe *Le La la* in 1970. This week, the company is visiting a 10-month tour Canada tour in Ottawa. Said Lavelle, "I'm not for her service, what's in order." "The day of a show is as soon as you can't be any better."



Lavelle: "I have to dance."

highly prized by music critics. But, despite the accolades, Stratas abruptly cancelled her second evening's performance, without comment. Said her agent, **Edgar Vincent**, of Stratas: "She has always said, 'I cannot perform unless I feel like communicating.'" "It seems that for this time, mood is more important than music."



Stratas dramatic



FILMS

The Great Divide

Jane Fonda brings a Mexican classic to the screen

It is a tale of romance, revolution and death. It was filmed in the Mexican desert. And as stars upon three generations of Hollywood matrimony, Gregory Peck and Jane Fonda here playing good, decent men for love, friends, Jane Fonda has been working on America's royal blue—and maybe taste—since the 1940s, and January Swain, the young, gypsy-blooded student of 1960's L.A. Lane, is a passionate crusader for Hispanic rights. In *Old Gringo*—a brave but expensive attempt to make a movie out of a novel by Mexican author Carlos Fuentes—each star takes on an unlikely destiny. Peck plays a shambling alcoholic pursuing a death wish. As a virginal spinster, Fonda grows her aerobically toned body with a waistline corset. And Swain, with a moustache and semibaritone, strikes a heroic pose as a revolutionary general who shoots his prisoners in the back

Old Gringo is a fictional tale that speculates about the life of a real person, Argentine writer Antonio Berro. A mackintosh journalist and author, Berro mysteriously disappeared during the Mexican Revolution in 1914. In his best-selling 1985 novel, *The Old Gringo*, Fuentes imagines that Berro, a septuagenarian cynic, joins a band of guerrillas led by Gen Tomás Arcego, who belongs to the army of revolutionaries led by Pancho Villa. Arcego's troops invade a Jewish hacienda, where an American speaker named Harriet has just arrived to work as a go-between for a wealthy family. She finds herself in the middle of the revolution. And as the ruins of the hacienda also become the target of romantic overtures from both Arcego and Berro.

Paigued with sex and death, the Fuentes novel has a wily typical quality that is hard to

Revolutionaries storm a hacienda in *Old Gringo*: the frontiers of passion

capture on film. The book's narrative is a distancing swirl of voices, shifting without ending between the past and the present. The movie turns the novel into a romantic melodrama seen through the eyes of a single character: the dew-eyed spinster played by Fonda. But then, Fonda is both the movie's star and its problem. *Wrapping Old Gringo* away to the screen has been her labor of love for almost nine years.

In an interview last week, she sat tidily on a couch in a Toronto hotel room. Dressed in a crisp white blouse and black slacks, she looked immaculate and trim, her skin showing the wear of a permanent California tan. As she talked, her voice twirled slightly, partly from the cold of the room or her conditioning, partly from the nervous emotion it modulates her personality both on- and off-screen.

At 61, Fonda acknowledges that the responsibilities of her career add heavily here. "Every morning, I wake up with my stomach in a knot—in anguish—freakily thinking, 'Why do I do this?' I am so miserable. I can't do it," she said. "I was brought up to think that the older you get, the easier it was supposed to be. But it gets harder. It gets more and more painful—everything just isn't. Love gets easier." Recently separated from Tom Hayden, her husband of more than 15 years, Fonda has a new

boyfriend, 21-year-old Pablo Larcene Espinoza. And since leaving Hayden, she said, she feels "happier, happier and younger."

It was Hayden who first introduced her to Fuentes in 1988. She said the Mexican author that she had been wondering how she could make a movie about an American in Mexico. Fuentes explained that he was writing a novel about two Americans in Mexico. Later, Fuentes sent her the manuscript. *Recalled Fonda*: "I thought, well, this is like a lot of Latin American novels—romantic and complicated. It's a fabulous book, but very difficult to turn into a movie."

Fonda asked various screenwriters to try, including the respected novelist John Guarey. Guarey and his wife, Joan Dubon. They wrote two drafts but refused to write a third. According to the American movie magazine *Previews*, Guarey explained to her that "writing movies for us is like the Jew Jesus Hristos to her." He like to do it "we like getting paid for it—but it's not what we do?" Fonda finally turned to Luis Puenzo, the Argentine director who was in Oscar for 1987's *The Official Story*, a drama of political repression. He ended up doing both on-screen and directing *Old Gringo*.

Fonda originally selected Ben Lencucha, 75, for *Old Gringo*'s title role, but he was unable to get out of his car for the shooting of the movie because he underwent open-heart surgery in 1983. Fonda then offered the part to Peck, who accepted it with Lencucha's blessing. Said Peck: "Tomás I have worked with older men, my father and Peck. And you get the feeling that these that they have been waiting for this kind of role for a long time. The movie we started interest with Greg, it was like my dad in *On Golden Pond*. He wasn't going to back down. He wanted to break through the normal person that he plays."

In a separate interview last week, Peck said that *Old Gringo* offered a new opportunity. "I would say it's a last shot I've had since *Ten* and *A Midwinter Night's Dream*," he declared, referring to his Oscar-winning portrayal of a lovelorn fighting racial prejudice in *Twelve Years a Slave*. The 73-year-old actor still looks remarkably handsome, healthy and robust. His eyes



Swain, Fonda: the pursuit of a dignified spinster

broods remain probably dark. His voice still has an interesting, subliminal resonance.

Peck's crumb character in *Old Gringo* merited a during departure from previous roles. "I had to be more suspicious, more theatrical, more flamboyant than at anything I'd ever done," he said. But the character was not completely alien to his own experience. "I don't want to do them and tell you about dark things that have happened in my life, the breaking of my marriage, death in the family, the drinking and hard living," the actor added. "But I've been there."

Already familiar with Berro's alcoholic writing when he took the role, Peck said that he could appreciate the *Old Gringo* director to do in action. "I like the way he just shows his life away," he said. "I interpreted it as an all-around, unbalanced kind of gallery, that he would be a difficult in his own drama." Peck also seems to take mysterious delight in violating the wily, perverted country of his own legend. "Did you notice that I managed to have a drink in my hand in just about every scene?" he asked. "There was a great drinker." Peck says that he had his own view of drinking when he was younger. He recalled that he and actor

Robert Ryan, a close friend, "would put away a bottle of Jack Daniels every Saturday night and tell lies."

As Peck remembered about *Old Gringo*'s golden age, he expressed a clear distaste for its comic stars. "It's not at all of the complete comic system," he said. "Everything is said and tested. They try to reduce movies to a product, like a soft drink or an automobile." Added Peck: "My players, Jose Ferrer, probably disagrees with me on this, but she has to live with these people. She's a prima-donna. She's a sort of, a catalyst. Maybe she can lead them at their own game."

Fonda secured the support of Columbia Pictures for *Old Gringo* while British novelist David Pears was still movie president. But Pears stepped down in 1987. Said Peck: "I'm not sure how much the present regime of Columbia wanted to make this movie. I think they might have been dropped if they didn't have an ongoing relationship with Jane."

Costing \$18 million, *Old Gringo* is the type of movie that Hollywood considers a commercial risk—a literary project written and directed by foreigners. Columbia executives were anxious about the decision to include subtitled Spanish dialogue, according to Fonda. "Eventually we persuaded them," she said. "We wanted to make a local movie in the true sense." Indeed, in a rare reversal of normal Hollywood procedure, *Old Gringo* opened at three Latin American countries—Spain, Argentina and Mexico—before last week's premiere in Canada and the United States.

The movie clearly attempts to break with conventional style. As Peck explained, the premise flows that she has helped produce, including *The Class Spoken* and *9 to 5* "Work with social themes couched in Hollywood genres." *Old Gringo* tries to be different, but despite the best of intentions, it is made of a Hollywood style that Fonda despised. Despite the Latin credentials of its director, the movie follows the early drama of the Fuentes novel and introduces an element of *Harlequin romance*. Permeated by flashes of violence, its resolution is a blend of unending suspense, happy endings and an much moment that the hacienda begins in crumbling Chak Mui.

Peck is a pleasure to watch. His eccentric charm continually manages to bring the movie to life. But too many tented close-ups of Fonda help the director's idea that the Berro is much less interesting, sexually and politically, than the character in the novel. Said Fonda: "She's very passive. But I like that. For me, all the major changes that I've gone through happened when I allowed myself to be passive—a complete."

Old Gringo flows as an intriguing as its materials. Fonda set out to make a movie about cultural differences. Unintentionally, perhaps, she has turned a little about the frontiers of passion into a coming-of-age story about an American spinster. In the process, she has shown that the gap between Mexican respect and Hollywood respect can be bridged as easily as the Rio Grande.

ERIAN D. JOHNSON

Hitting a high note

Theatre Passe Muraille is back in form

Recreating Verdi's classic 1857 opera, *Rigoletto* in a pop musical certainly risks becoming a silk purse out of a sow's ear. But that is the challenge that Toronto's Theatre Passe Muraille has taken up in a bawdy new production. In the show, which opened on Sept. 19 and moves to Ottawa's National Arts Centre on Oct. 20—Verdi's end (Duke) is transformed into a dishevelled rock star (Daniel Keefe), who grooves around a circular, profit-stricken stage. And while most of Verdi's melodies have been retained, his graced recitatives—or passages of sung dialogue—are recast as a talking blues ballad, characterised by black Rhythmic, seductively played by Jeff Jones.

The most recent approach to only partially succeeds—but it captures the renergised spirit of what during the 1970s, was one of Canada's most daring and influential theatres. For much of the 1980s, Theatre Passe Muraille's creative edge had faded considerably. But since its arrival early in 1986 of new co-producing directors Jane Shaw and Brian Richmond, it has quickly regained its high profile in a packed, invigorating theatre.

Last year, Theatre Passe Muraille triumphed at roadblock by dominating Toronto's annual Dora Mavor Baugh Awards for achievement in theatre, taking six out of a total of 21 awards. Five, directed by Richmond, scored up in the mixed category, outshining even *Les Mouches*, which is still packing houses in Toronto. And a new drama by writer/producer Tami Sirota, *Day Life Goggles Flow in Fajitas*, was one of the awards, including best new play. Those two popular productions received the 1986 box-office receipts to \$850,000, up 90 per cent from the previous season's \$225,000. Toronto writer Paul Wilson, who is preparing a book on Theatre Passe Muraille, said that the theatre's management "has rediscovered how to reach [a] audience—which is un-

usually the province's right night of."

Theatre Passe Muraille was founded in 1968 by Toronto writer and actor Jim Thompson, who gave it a French name meaning "beyond the walls" to denote its commitment to new-wave theatre during its strongest period, from 1972 to 1982, it was under the leadership of Paul



Scene from *Rigoletto* opens as a new-edged pop musical

Thompson, currently director of the National Theatre School in Montreal. Thompson and his Theatre Passe Muraille artists created new plays through an intense process of collaboration, each using a prepared script. The company took the resulting works—no lasting such well-known plays as *The Four Seasons* (1977)—across the country, exciting audiences with vivid portraits of Canadian life and history.

Thompson also directed the "Seed Program," which provided money for the development of new, scripted shows such as John

Gray's *Billy Budd Goes to War*, which eventually went to Broadway, and Linda Griffiths's *Maggie and James*. For Uryi Kanada, head of Toronto's Tarragon Theatre, that program typified Thompson's need to use things artistically. "Thompson was always committed to the idea of a fringe," he remembers, "of rough-and-tumble theatre—because he knows that's where new work is created." Several Theatre Passe Muraille associates took a cue from Thompson's lead, creating such new theatrical enterprises as Newfoundland's national Godeo and Ontario's non-based Ryck Festival.

From 1982 to 1987, Theatre Passe Muraille, under artistic director Clarke Rogers, shared its emphasis to scripted shows. Rogers, a gifted director and script editor, helped turn out such hits as James, Linda Griffiths and Marie Campbell's symbolically complex portrayal of contemporary native people, and Judith Thompson's native people, and Judith Thompson's *Willy Ding*, a feature psychological drama. But other productions were less successful. Some were cancelled before opening night, others received negative and self-indulgent reviews. "Rogers put too much emphasis on his small, experimental shows," Wilson said. "There weren't enough viable, finished products being offered." As well, the theatre suffered from weak administration, shrinking audiences and a deficit that reached \$132,000 in 1987.

Richmond, 42—who became sole artistic director after Ross resigned last February—has moved to create a more efficient administration. And he has tried to mould shows that reflect current concerns. "Theatre Passe Muraille is a shoot-from-the-top company," the former former actor told *Maclean's*. "We use what the environment has to offer at a given moment and we react to it. That's how we construct our edge." As a result, Theatre Passe Muraille is looking beyond its traditionally audience focus to wider areas. "I am very much a citizen of North America," Richmond said. And his choice of plays reflects that sentiment: *Five* is set in the southern United States, while the theatre's next show, *Allegiance Square*, is written by a Cuban-American playwright, Marie Irene Flores.

Richmond's contemporary approach is evident in *Rigoletto*. The stage is lit up with video screens showing a continuous series of images—moving lips as well as faces.

Below passages—that comment symbolically on the action. Unfortunately, the device falls to the purely technical, heavy-handed level of much of the production. But, despite its flaws, the energetic, new-edged *Rigoletto* does one thing extremely well: it shows loud and clear that Theatre Passe Muraille is back in form, bearing unique witness to the passion, inventiveness and consciousness of the complex society around it.

JOHN REMPEGE

National Universities' Week

October 14-22, 1989

October 14-22 is National Universities' Week—a time when universities across the country extend a special invitation to all Canadians to take a closer

look at higher education and

research, to think about what universities mean to them personally and to Canada's future.

The theme of this year's Week is *Prime Time To Open Your Mind*. It's a signal to the tens of thousands of young people who are thinking about university studies to start planning their future.

Thinking about why a university education is more important today than ever before. Considering what programs to choose. Finding out about the challenges and opportunities that make up the university experience. Thinking about the benefits that come with a university education—a higher rate of employment, a higher income and increased career and personal satisfaction.

But it's not just *Prime Time* for the young. Students will be discussing their plans with parents, teachers, and guidance

Prime Time To Open Your Mind



Advertising supplement to the October 15, 1989 issue of *Maclean's* magazine

TIME TO THINK ABOUT

Choices

counsellors, and, for them, too, the Week offers an opportunity to take a closer look at our universities and how they have been growing and changing.

For mature adults who are thinking about beginning or returning to university, the Week is a chance to gain new insights into the professional and personal benefits that can result from further study.

And it's *Prime Time* for anyone who's interested in finding out more about higher education and its role in Canada today. Time to find out more about the important role of university research and where it fits in Canada's overall research and development effort and why it's crucial to Canada's social, economic and cultural development. Time to think about how universities contribute to our ability to compete and prosper in the global economy. Time to consider the important investment Canadians have made in their universities. Time to get a feel for what's happening to that investment.

Thousands of would-be university students are beginning to think seriously about what they are going to be doing next September. The majority are in their final year of high school or, if they live in Quebec, they're in the second year of a two-year college program that is required for university entrance.

They are making a hard many hope that by choosing the right

university and the right program, they'll be able to enjoy a well-paying, rewarding career when they complete their studies.

The search for the right university and/or right program often begins in a high school or college guidance office. It will involve discussions with fellow students with friends or family who are already attending university, with parents, guidance counsellors and



Philip Gaudreau, former chief of the Anglo Lakes Service in Manitoba, is a great advocate of education. Mr. Gaudreau began his university career as a performance manager student, graduating this year with a BA in Administrative Studies from the University of Winnipeg. Mr. Gaudreau had been procrastinating about going back to school, but finally decided that he should do it. He would always regret it. "I thought that if I got a degree at my age, I would have some benefits," he explains, adding that a university education will make him more marketable. When asked if the four years of hard work were worth it, Philip Gaudreau smiles and says, "Oh, for sure. I can see the opportunities opening up for me through going to university." //



university representatives. The search is full of many choices, and students compare to get a feel for what different universities have to offer.

Deciding on a university or on a particular program or even whether to attend university at all is probably the single most important decision a lot of young people will ever make. Going to university may mean leaving home for the first time. It will mean taking on new responsibilities, working out credits, adjusting to a new environment. It may even mean going into debt.

But it will also mean opening up to a whole new world of ideas and learning to look at things differently. It will lead to new skills and new challenges, new situations it's a chance to develop a fresh appreciation for one's country's cultural and linguistic heritage and to develop a new perspective on what it means to be Canadian.

It will be an opportunity to make new friends—people from different backgrounds and cultures, from other countries. It is a decision that's full of excitement, anticipation, anxiety, worry, hope.

This decisionally busy people are still in junior high school. That's when they had their parents, mostly with advice from teachers and school officials, make a choice about which high school program to follow. The students who are thinking about going on to university today are the ones who back in Grade 9 or even earlier decided to follow a high school program that would meet university entrance requirements and prepare them for further study.

It is important to choose the right high school program, but taking the right course when that program can be important, too. A lot of university programs require students to have taken a specific course in high school or college. So it's best to make sure that the program that is followed in school and in two careers is local. And, of course, it is important to do well.

Getting admission to university is becoming increasingly competi-



the. Students are at an all-time high. Universities are attracting not only a larger percentage of each high school graduating class, but also an increasing number of mature students who are seeking the benefits of a university education. At entrance, just about

everybody who studied full time at university was under 25 in 1994. In 2000, that was 23. Students over the age of 24 account for some 30 per cent of full-time university enrollment.

Higher education continues to rise, government funding has

not kept pace. At a time when the pressure has been placed on university resources. The average class is larger than it used to be. Classrooms and labs are all in pressure. Libraries are over-crowded. Lab equipment is being replaced. There aren't enough rooms in university residences. To what the problem, some universities have had to raise their admission standards to put continued savings on some of their programs.

Competition is keen. So for the government of Canada, a university education is more important than ever.

Please Come to Open Night!

For those hesitant going to university with a question of survival, Dr. Terence and Dr. Christine have driven this member of the class an opportunity to make a decision that would eventually change her whole life. The way she thought, "I had always been told that I was stupid and 'incompetent,'" laughs Gaudreau. "I discovered that I just a broke and that I wasn't as stupid as I had been told. That really came on a moment. I took stock of my situation and felt that I needed to develop some skills in order to be able to support myself." Dr. Gaudreau moved at Carleton University, Ottawa, and, four years later, has been awarded a BA in International Studies. Says Dr. Gaudreau, "I want to get out there in the work force. But I feel the more education I have, the better are my chances of getting a better paying job." //




TIME TO TALK ABOUT

Opportunities

Just who is bigger: education or money? A majority of today's young people would say it is getting a well-paying job. University graduates are much less likely to be unemployed than people who have lower levels of educational attainment. And they tend to have higher salaries. But there are other reasons why young people—and people who aren't as young—owe it to themselves to stay in school, outweighing their studies at university.

It's been estimated that our store of knowledge is doubling every 12 years. Science and technology are probably the most dynamic areas of information growth. New advances in medicine, biotechnology, and communications are rapidly changing the way we work and live. Obviously, no-one can keep pace with this information explosion, but a university education can provide the skills required to make informed decisions about the things going on all around us.

Such understanding starts with science. Last year, Indiana University and The University of Chicago

Science and technology careers launched in campaigns to assist Canadians more aware of science and technology and their important role in our way of life. With the theme: there are only 8000 days in the year 2000, the campaign is pressing the role of science and technology to Canada's future. In cooperation with provinces and territories, scientific societies and the private sector, efforts will focus on young people, encouraging them to learn more about the opportunities open to them as science and technology. Universities opened the door to these and many other opportunities. Inquisitive students with not only the skills, required to pursue a specific career but also to understand how their studies fit in with the larger picture.

emphasis on developing analytical and communication skills. The

money what the program students are challenged to approach problems creatively, think critically and communicate effectively. In some respects, what a parent studies at university is less important than the process that involves in learning. It is that process—and which involves research, analysis and creative thinking—that helps the university-trained mind tackle any number of complex situations both on the job and off.

While standing by that **there** they will leave at university is just as important as **what** they will learn, university should help prospective students choose the programs that's right for them. Students are often under a lot of pressure to choose degree programs that they or their parents or their friends consider practical and almost certain to lead to secure employment after graduation. That's how if the student has no answer or need an upgrade for that particular field. But what if the student is interested in a subject that doesn't have any obvious career paths? (What if they don't?)

Fortunately an increasing number of employers are realizing that analytical and communication skills are not as well developed

throughout study of both the general arts and sciences and highly specialized professional degree programs. In fact, perhaps the best recipe for success is a program that combines the development of technical skills with a sound background in the arts or social sciences.

Something else that prospective students and their parents might want to hear is stated when dealing with a program is that people often make several career changes during the course of their employ ment history. It is not uncommon today for people to have followed three, four, or even more careers during their time in the work force. Today's labor market is fluid and subject to rapid changes. It demands

disparities. And in first hand experience, the general arts and sciences, with their emphasis on developing skills that can be applied to a broad range of employment and life settings, are different assets.

When it comes to making decisions about university, it is important that everyone be on an equal footing. Universities and governments recognize that women, Native Canadians, people with disabilities and members of visible minorities are often under-represented in higher education and in specific fields of study. So special programs have been set up to increase the number of university students from these groups.

For example, there are too few

women studying the sciences and engineering. The federal government, through Industry, Science and Technology Canada, has announced the Canada Scholarship Program, which has as its principal aim to attract more promising young women as well as men, to these fields. Each year the program provides 2,500 awards to students who are entering the first year of full-time undergraduate studies in the sciences and engineering. The awards are based on academic excellence and are valued at \$8,000 over four years. At least half of the awards are made to women.

There are other programs designed to make higher education more accessible to Native peoples and disabled Canadians. Native Canadians receive direct financial support from the federal government. Programs are also available through provincial governments and individual universities in addition to federal and provincial student loans and bursaries programs. Disabled Canadians may be eligible for funding under other federal and provincial assistance programs designed specifically for people with disabilities. And, apart from helping to remove financial barriers to higher education, governments and universities themselves have made significant advances in removing physical barriers that may prevent disabled Canadians from being full participants in the country's education.

Conservatives ordinarily believe that we need to be closed access to higher education because of family income, race or gender. They believe that higher education can change people's lives for the better if university education, when it is distributed with the determination to be merit best, is a gateway to both new career opportunities and richer personal life. It is a door that should, by rights, be open to every one who has the ability and the desire to learn at the university level.

Anna-Lena E. Jönsson, MSc

TIME TO MAKE AN

Investment

University education is an excruciating investment, and conversations have shown that they can help people realize their goals of finding well-paying and interesting careers. People who have a university degree have on average an income of \$40,000 a year. The average income for people who have a high school

Universities are still mired in higher education's broader purpose, one which has remained largely unchanged over the centuries. The

But the benefits of higher education—whether material or otherwise—come with certain costs. Tuition for full-time undergraduate students can range as high as \$1,500 a year. Books can cost up to another \$500. And if the student is living away from home, there are additional costs for room and board and travel.

What may come as a surprise is a lot of people is that tuition fees cover only a relatively small percentage of the actual costs of running our universities. In Canada, most of those costs are borne by governments, which cover more than 80 per cent of total university operating expenses. Other sources of income include support from corporations and foundations, alumni donations, and earnings from auxiliary services and investments.

To help students finance their share of university costs there are a variety of federal and provincial loan and bursary programs. In addition, there are scores of



diploma is \$23,000. With the university graduate earning almost twice as much as the person who has a high school diploma, it's clear that, in the long run, it literally pays to go to university.

Higher salaries certainly aren't the only reason to go to university and they probably aren't even the most important. Universities have been around for a long time—more than 500 years. Even in a relatively young country like Canada, the university tradition dates back more than 200 years before Confederation. But it has only been in the last century that a university education has been seen primarily as a means of preparing for a career.

In earlier times, universities were generally seen as centers of learning where knowledge was pursued for its own sake. They were places where scholars could explore

Wife: Robert couldn't get in university, so the university went to her through distance education courses. Mr. Robert studied for much of



to write. They would find whatever they could in these subject areas and send the information up to me. The books and papers would arrive by helicopter once a month along with the rest of my mail and supplies. That service was crucial for me because I didn't have any access to other materials. — **DR. 2**



scholarships offered by corporations, organizations, religious groups and the universities themselves. It's a challenge just finding out about all of the assistance programs that are available and how to apply for them. A high school or college guidance office can provide information about government loans and bursary programs and about private scholarship programs, while university calendars are a good source of information about awards programs offered by the universities.

Even though a university education is still a bargain and government student-aid programs are helping students finance their way through university, across students especially those from low-income families, can face debt mounting into several thousands of dollars by the time they complete their undergraduate studies. That kind of debt load can be intimidating and it may help to explain why the majority of modern attending university still come from middle- and upper-income families.

However, before young people and their parents let the cost of higher education deter them, from pursuing their studies, they should think about all of the benefits that result from the university experience. For people who want to improve their financial security and for those who want to broaden their minds and exercise their imaginations, a university education is a wise investment. Its dividends last a lifetime.

Alone, Even In Your Own Mind



Michael Sand, cojournalist, today president and publisher of the *Common Chronicle*, returned

to university at the age of 17. Now holder of an MBA from the Université du Québec à Montréal, Mr. Lévesque feels that his studies have provided him with excellent management skills.

11

TIME TO BUILD FOR THE

Future

Higher education isn't just an important personal investment. It's an investment in society. Membering institutions that provide high quality education and undertake research activities that benefit Canadians now and in the future is an investment that's shared by everyone, and with good

The working group sees its main contribution as helping to ensure a more prosperous and secure future for all Canadians, whether they've attended university themselves or not. For the Pacific learner, it may take the form of teacher development, crucial crops being developed as a university research station. For the thousands of people who work in Canada's forest industries, it may be scientific discoveries that will help deal with the effects of acid rain or insects that damage our forest resources. The people with little or no post-secondary education may be medical breakthroughs that offer hope

Given Canada's past involvement in helping to finance higher education and university-based research because they recognized the impact to Canada of having a highly educated, highly trained work force and research capabilities that would allow Canada to compete on world markets while maintaining our high standard of living. The reasons behind public support for universities are now pressing long shadows over. Not only is Canada faced with the challenges of increased foreign competition, but that challenge comes at a time when dramatic declines in the Institute means there will be few Canadians working to maintain our social programs. It is everyone's best interest to make sure that tomorrow's labor force is highly skilled and highly motivated and new ways to do that is at least heavily in higher education and research.

In 1987 governments in Canada spent \$1.1 billion in support of university operating costs. Another \$300 million was provided in support of university-based research. In fact, the federal government, mainly through its three research granting councils — the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, the Medical Research Council, and the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council — funds about one-third of all university-based research.

In 1987 the federal government introduced a new policy aimed at encouraging research collaboration between the private sector and universities. Under the terms of this policy, Ottawa agreed to match private sector contributions to university research, dollar for dollar, up to \$260 million over a four-year period ending in fiscal 1990-91. This is additions to the basic support for the councils. For the current year, this matching grants policy is expected to augment the councils' guaranteed budgetary, by an amount, grants in support of university research, by \$160 million.

As recently as a generation ago, Canada's universities were, with several notable exceptions, small undergraduate institutions with low program offerings and limited research capabilities. Scholars who wanted to continue their studies beyond the undergraduate level or who wanted to pursue careers in research were often forced to seek those opportunities outside the country.



Largely as a result of public support, Canadian universities have grown and matured. Canadians now have the choice of a broad range of educational and research opportunities and they can pursue their studies to the highest levels here in Canada. While there are still smaller undergraduate institutions that accompany us in the arts and

sciences, nowhere are there large research universities that offer a wide variety of programs many at the doctoral level. In contrast, research capabilities and more programs at the graduate level have led to better qualified university teachers. And more research means that's also been more knowledge making its way from the lab or the learned journal into the university classroom.

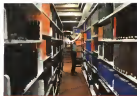
used by university researchers to study subatomic particles, and structural characteristics that are used by scientists from universities across Canada.

Increasingly, universities are teaming up with the private sector to ensure that the discoveries made in university laboratories are effectively transferred to commercial enterprise. A number of universities have set up research parks in or near the campuses to promote joint ventures with the private sector. Others have established offices to help student ventures make discoveries. These initiatives often result in increased economic activity for local communities, new job opportunities and a more diversified economy.

The applied research being undertaken at Canadian universities is helping to address ongoing

women in society and how to respond to ethical questions arising from new advances in medicine and bio-engineering. It's important that we find answers to these questions if we hope to preserve our sense of justice and social harmony.

It is not always easy to measure the value of university research, particularly when it doesn't appear to serve any immediate purpose. But we need look no further than our own personal computers to see what can happen when knowledge is put into for its own sake. If researchers in the early years of this century had not explored the field of theoretical mathematics—which at the time gave no indication of having any practical application—the development of the computer might have been delayed by years or even decades.



concern about our environment, our health and our ability to maintain our standard of living in the face of increased foreign competition. But university research is multidimensional. Some of it is inspired by simple curiosity and it, too, has value.

For example, basic research is contributing to our understanding of our physical environment—from the nature of sub-atomic particles to atomic galaxies on the edge of the universe. Research in the humanities and the social sciences is addressing such pressing concerns as management of technological change, how best to cope with the challenges of an aging population, the role of

Universities are at the very heart of Canada's research and development efforts. They help to ensure that this country has an adequate pool of highly skilled, highly qualified researchers not only in university labs, but in the private sector and government as well. They are training the teachers who in turn, will one day be training the next generation of researchers.

Despite impressive progress, Canada still lags far behind its international competitors in terms of research expenditures. In 1985 Canada ranked behind Finland and just ahead of Italy in gross expenditure on research and development as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP). That year Canada spent 1.58 per cent of GDP on research and development. The United States, Japan and Sweden were all somewhere more than twice

re should be much certainty
I was in the past in fact,
many steel areas specifically
respect human population,
according to the
plans, a second year after
steel investments in the Uni-
versity of Minnesota. "I can
see myself possibly work-
ing in the north," says Ms.
Grison. While school can-
can over-achieving at
times, Ms. Grison enjoys it

What's more, Canada has a critical pool for many researchers. In 1993 Canada had 4.2 researchers for every 1,000 people in the labor force. The United States had 6.7 and Japan had 7.9.

It is unlikely that higher education in the emerging world economy
Canada's position will depend on its ability to develop better and more effectively than its own
peoples. That means Canada
will need to create knowledge and
use it creatively in order to do so.
Canada has been successful in
this regard.

But Canadian universities are in
jeopardy. Government spending for
university spending remains less
than in past years with the phenomenal
growth in enrollment. Over the past
decade university enrollment has
increased by more than 30 per
cent. Government operating grants,
however, have increased by only
about 10 per cent. The result is a
constant decline. Moreover govern-
ment support for university-based
research continues to be far lower
than what most experts agree are
the levels required to allow Canada
to maintain its competitive po-
sition. And there's room for improve-
ment in private sector support of
higher education and research.

The Canadian Press is making
an effort to help students and their
parents find higher education and
have access to high quality universities,
that is, the best of the best.

Pharm. J. 1900, **25**, 1009

/// Larry Smith graduated in 1981 with a BA, double major in technology and crime and



longer." But when his education has taken Mr. South any longer he completed his studies in the same amount of time as any other student. //

devices. Mr. South, who is blind, is one of 23 visually impaired students who attended the University of Toronto in 1987-88. He has since obtained a Bachelor of Education degree from Brock University, St. Catharines. As Mr. South says, "Each person is unique. Typically, I can do anything you can do, and vice versa."

II The idea that doctors should be much certainly is not as laudable as it may in the next in fact



many men was specifically respect female physicality, according to Kline. In a second-year student lecture at the University of Minnesota, "I can see myself possibly working in the north," says McGeehan. While school can seem overwhelming at times, the Greens enjoy it immensely. "This year

she said. "Working in a clinical setting three mornings a week, we are able to apply what we have learned."

TIME FOR

Action

For the young people who are getting ready to make a decision about their educational future and for their families, friends, teachers and counsellors who will be helping them with that decision, the next few months are likely to be full of excitement and anticipation. Parents of those students have followed the right program in high school or college, taken the right courses and achieved good marks; they should be able to look forward to gaining admission to the university and program of their choice.

But that won't always happen. Universities don't have the resources to meet current demand. That may mean that some students won't get into the programs they want, even if they meet the univer-

sity's minimum entrance requirements. And for those who do gain admission to the program of their choice, they may find classrooms that are overcrowded, library resources that are inadequate and

professors who have less time to devote to their individual needs.

These are symptoms of universities that are in need of help. And there are other symptoms: insufficient research grants, discredited lab equipment, fewer subscriptions to scholarly journals, buildings in need of repair.

Canada has been rating for higher education with their best. They are attending university in record numbers. They are there because they know that a university

education will help them build the kind of life they need for themselves and they are turning to universities for more and better research and for help in improving our ability to compete in world markets.

Over the years, Canada has invested heavily in their education. This investment has changed the face of higher education in this country. It has led to institutions that are more accessible, offer more programs, undertake more research and make a greater contribution to society than at any other time in our history.

Canada has good reason to celebrate these achievements in higher education, but it's time now they think about what's lying on our universities' future. The stakes are high: our prosperity, our security, the kind of society we'll be passing on to our children. Our investment in our universities is at risk. In the time we begin to ask why and what we can do about it.

Please Take It Upon Your Mind

"Ann Jenaga, Deputy Minister, Small Business Development, Province of Nova Scotia.

"Business and the marketplace are no longer confined only to a man's world. Dalhousie helped me to be part of this transformation." Ms. Jenaga has a B.Com. and LL.B. degree from Dalhousie University, Halifax. "



For further information on National Universities' Week, please contact the NUW Secretariat, 920-101 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5M1



The National Coordinating Committee for NUW89 would like to thank the following organizations for their support of this special section celebrating National Universities' Week '89:

Air Canada



Bell



DOMTAR



IBM

INCO



Industry, Science and Technology Canada



Minister of Research
Government of Canada

Minister of Industry
Government of Canada

NATIONAL BANK OF CANADA



National Research
Council of Canada

Central regional
development Councils



Minister of Industry and
Commerce Government of Canada



Department of the Secretary
of State of Canada

Department of the
Secretary of State of Canada



Shell Canada Limited



Social Sciences and Humanities
Research Council of Canada

Central regional
development Councils



Minister of Industry and
Commerce Government of Canada

UNION GAS
LIMITED

Mike Cooper: Born to Run the morning rush hour.

Toronto's revved up for Mike Cooper. He's on KEY 590 every weekday morning, with his own brand of humour, Classic Hit music, and lots of fun. Morning news every half hour with Tom Orio and Elaine MacDonald. And complete sports, weather and traffic updates. Listen to Coop and the crew on KEY 590 AM Stereo, and he'll start you off running.

CATCH THE COOP - WEEKDAYS 6-10 AM

KEY 590
TORONTO'S CLASSIC HITS



Romancing the Rock

Farley Mowat lauds the men of Newfoundland



Gooseberry Cove, Nfld.: resourceful people making a full life out of very little

THE NEW FOUNDLAND

By Farley Mowat
(McClintock & Stewart, 370 pages, \$24.95)

In the introduction to his latest book, *The New Found Land*, Farley Mowat tells the story of what first attracted him to Canada's youngest province. In 1923, Mowat, then a 23-year-old biologist and writer from Ontario, got to know a Newfoundland sea captain, Joseph Coggin, who had anchored his boat at Port Newburgh, Cape Breton Island. Coggin's vessel was an aging wreck, and he had no compass. One day, he set out tentatively into the treacherous Atlantic gulf, in poor fog, confident he could find his way home to Newfoundland. "I persuaded the Romans to let me go alongside by Saturday night," he explained as he drew away, "plenty time to wait for his return—some Sunday morning." As Coggin tumbled into the cold, Mowat wrote, "Some day, I'm going to try living in a place where they make men like that."

Eight years later, Mowat made good his promise when he and his wife, Claire, moved to the remote fishing village of Burgeo, on the island's southern coast. Mowat plunged into subject life with a vigor that he learned to live by and to adapt and dry his catch. Above all, he learned to admire the toughness, openheartedness of people who know how to make a full life out of very little. Over the years, Mowat wrote

frequently about Newfoundland, scattering his observations in some of his more than 25 books. *The New Found Land* draws together many of these essays about the Rock and its inhabitants into one comprehensive volume. Made up mostly of reprints from his past works—many of them reprinted and updated—the book strips the process of a way of life that is now all but vanished: the struggle of Newfoundland's independent outport fishing families to wrest a living from the sea.

That view of Newfoundland leaves a great deal out, including the lives of its city-dwellers and factory workers. But as looking to that flower, Mowat returned true to his original impression. Capt. Coggin, Mowat is a kind of literary Ernest Hemingway, attracted above all to male prowess and the male mystique. His portrait of life in Burgeo and other fishing outports pays only brief tribute to the women who raised families in difficult circumstances. The most vibrant scenes, their skill with nets and boats, their colorful language. Even their deckside sheds, called "stoves," suggest men to so-

shaded bylines. "This is the place where the slow, casual group of the sea is born. And boats are always less moving faster, being part of the narrow's trip in the 'grain'—for said the boat is killed, the hands of an outport man are seldom idle."

Alas, Mowat admires male courage. Surprisingly, he finds some extraordinary examples of it in the sea hunt. In the postwar era, the killing of seal pups, or "whitewings," is nothing less than a massacre of helpless animals by men who risk nothing. But as Mowat points out, that is not necessarily the case. In the 18th and early 20th centuries, outport fishermen flocked to join the spring sealing voyages into the ice floes. Large stevedores dropped the hunters off in small groups along the ice—and left them there to do their killing. Mowat has collected some gripping, eye-opening accounts of storms that assailed the ice, leaving the men to drift helplessly into the North Atlantic, many to their deaths.

Mowat's recounting of the salt and heat allows him to attack one of his favorite targets: the stupidity and greed of powerful employers, bureaucrats and politicians. He exposes the rapacity of some of the sealing captains, who risked their men's lives for the sake of profit. But he saves his deepest barbs for those who, in his view, were responsible for destroying the outport way of life in the 1950s and 1960s. For Mowat, the villain is Joey Sealwood, Newfoundland's first premier. It was he who closed scores of smaller outports, forcing people to move to larger fishing and industrial centers. According to the author—and many Newfoundlanders—the premier's program replaced something viable with a spurious kind of progress. "In 1961," Mowat writes, "there had been no welfare officer and no unemployment. By 1967, Burgeo had both, as well as a fish meal reduction plant to spread its oily, poisonous wastes over the entire community."

Mowat's anger towards federalism and the big fish companies who benefited from his plan parallels his rage against those who have control of Newfoundland's land and animal species to near-extinction. As Mowat points out in the chapter reprinted from his 1984 book, *Sea of Slaughter*, people hunting simply for their needs do not remorselessly exterminate species. That evil is contained in the service of industrialism, or what Mowat calls "the grim god Profit."

Some readers may dismiss those arguments as emotional and wishful. Mowat would probably accept both adjectives with pride. The author has been moved by the beauty of whales at play and by the sight of a lone fisherman mauling his prey among the currents. But we're clearly more valuable to him than what happens in a doomed Newfoundland.

JOHN REEDER

Mowat, jiggling for cod



THE CORPORATE LIMO

The image of the traveling executive being whisked away by a limousine is a myth. Reality is hauling a cab to the airport for a meeting across country.

American Airlines understands how it is, so we make travel arrangements easy. With SABRE, the reservations system that lets your travel arranger pre-reserve seats, get advance boarding passes, and book car rentals and hotel rooms.

At American, making your hectic business life run smoother isn't just something we want to do. It's something we have to do.

After all, your success determines ours.

American Airlines
Something special in the air.

**"Couldn't
make Jamaica
this year, so
we bought Gold
instead."**



**APPLETON
GOLD
SPECIAL**

LIGHT RUM



BOOKS

Slaves to the land

Canada's early farmers lived gruelling lives

WHEN THE WOODS ALL
DROPPED FULL
By Dave McIntosh
(Shelford, 301 pages, \$29.95)

As seen by outsiders—and sometimes by himself—the Canadian farmer of the 16th and 18th centuries was a somewhat of a fool. He was inexperienced, ill-informed, careless in his farming methods and wore out from chopping down trees and pulling out stumps. He was harassed by natives, bears, mosquitoes, meep levers, English monks and American Indians. His wife had lost her teeth—and her teeth—18 years earlier than a European woman would. That is the profile that emerges in Dave McIntosh's *Woods All Dropp'd*. Over This Fall, a pragmatic and sometimes hilarious collection of early writings about Canadian forest settlement, strung together by the author's very commentary.

McIntosh's book suggests that the country's early settlers were, above all, prisoners of the climate. The author quotes British writer A. Lath Adams on the Canadian forest society of 1873. "As the seasons cold comes crowding round the fire," Adams wrote, "it is a small comfort for the whole family to pass days in the dry, stove-heated atmosphere of their cottages, so that in spring they look pale and starved."

Clearly the book's portrait of pioneering life is anything but rosy. The title, taken from a popular country song of the 1890s, is a cheeky reference to the central fact of farm life: that the work is never done. McIntosh appears to take gleeful delight in gloating on early lumber settlers as he can find from the anecdotal writings of his sources: English adventurers, American travellers, transportation agents, agricultural-society reports and the settlers themselves.

Although McIntosh's tone tends to be erroneous, he is essentially respectful of the pioneers and serious in intent. He writes, "I believe that the way to tell farm history, and in the process the history of this country, is in the words of those who cleared and tilled the land or who, at least, were introduced as witnesses to farm life." McIntosh does his witnesses well, and their confused rambles provide an entertaining account of what was, when the work of settlement was all done, an impressive achievement.

DAVID CEMMING

"Now that we know where we use our energy, we can start saving on energy costs."

David McIntosh's Office and Home



"As one of London's largest building developers, we want to set an example in energy saving. So, we thought we'd give the Power Savers Plan a try."

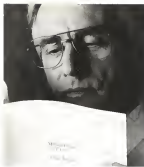
Consultants from Ontario Hydro and the London P.U.C. visited our multi-story office building at 205 King Street in London to audit our energy consumption. A report was prepared which identified areas where we could save power. It showed that lighting accounted for over 35% of the building's energy costs and made recommendations on how to reduce those costs by as much as \$6,564 in the first year.

The Power Savers Plan also made recommendations in areas other than lighting—some as simple as reducing hot water temperatures and shutting off the air conditioning when the building is unoccupied.

We were impressed by the in-depth analysis of the Plan and by the cost feasibility of all the recommendations made. Overall, Ontario Hydro showed us how we could save more than \$148,000 over the next 10 years. That in itself, makes the Power Savers Plan well worth looking at!

For more information about the Power Savers Plan, contact your local Hydro Office.

 **ontario hydro**



"When I look for a solid financial expert I look for three things... Certified General Accountant."

When many of today's business professionals look for a financial expert, they look for a Certified General Accountant.

CGA stands for expertise. All CGAs are professionals with unsurpassed expertise in all facets of fiscal management.

CGA stands for diversified. CGAs possess an impressive range of professional skills, including highly valued computer skills.

CGA stands for leadership. Whether it's in industry, government, commerce or public practice, CGA grooms its students to be leaders in their field.

If you're looking to find out more about Canada's fastest growing source of accounting professionals, look no further than CGA.



Certified General Accountants
Association of Ontario

240 Spadina Avenue, East, Toronto, Ontario M5T 1K5
(416) 522-6520 or 1-800-668-1454



The Maori paddlers in Paris: chanting tribal songs and beating war drums

ART

Haidas on the Seine

The City of Light toasts artist Bill Reid

The first North American Indian art to be shown in Paris nearly 60 years ago, brought back as souvenirs by French explorers, North America's natives have continued to hold a fascination for the French, and the arrival in Paris last week of 30 Haida from British Columbia stirred up enormous excitement—more so than a summer of extravagant celebrations for the French Revolution's bicentennial. Certainly, the Haida's arrival, by canoe, was designed to attract attention. For four days, they had paddled the 120 km up the Seine River from Rouen in a difficult cedar canoe, called a *loutak*, or "war canoe."

Now, the business brothers some of the major attractions in a six-month exhibition, opening this week at the city's Museum of Man, to honor French anthropologist Claude Lévi-Strauss as he turns 80. Lévi-Strauss, who greeted the paddlers by putting up a traditional red-and-black Haida cap, and the occasion to praise Reid's art. Bill Reid, 80, who made the canoe. Jewelry, prints and sculptures by Reid will also be featured in the exhibition, which includes the work of other indigenous artists from around the world. "His work is the rebirth of a technique that is very sophisticated," said Lévi-Strauss in an interview. "It is at the same time handicraft and art. And great art has always been half handicraft."

The audience of 16 of his works at the Museum of Man—the first time ever for a living artist—represents major recognition for Reid. Coupled with increasing sales of a renaissance of traditional Haida carving and sculpture, Reid has already been celebrated at home in Vancouver, where his magnificent cedar canoe, called *The Chief of the Undersea World*, sits at the entrance to the city's aquarium. Other works by Reid are in the new Canadian Museum of Civilization in Hull, Que. But the Paris exhibit is part of a growing international recognition of the Haida artist. One of his latest undertakings, a bronze sculpture titled *Spirit of Maatla-Gwaik*, was recently commissioned for parades

and Lévi-Strauss in an interview. "It is at the same time handicraft and art. And great art has always been half handicraft."

Reid: "What is being passed?"



on the Seine, Reid was unwilling to discuss his achievements. Before the trip, he had said that even his family to see the canoe he had crafted pass under the 17th-century Pont Neuf, the oldest bridge in Paris. But many of the paddlers were inexperienced, which slowed progress. And Reid, who suffers from Parkinson's disease, spent the trip on a large that followed the canoe. The crew had also been disappointed to discover that 12 specially carved paddles designed by Reid had been lost in transit from Vancouver. A French canoeing team came to the canoe with modern paddles for the voyage. Reid said that there were some "survival moments" passing through rolling, green countryside and white cheese-topped hills near the village of Rouen, 40 km from Paris. But on the whole, he added, the journey was extremely enjoyable.

In an interview in his Paris hotel, while the canoe, three-inch Reid sketched a design for a mural to be created at the Museum of Man exhibit, he became impatient when asked if he felt grand about taking part in the exhibit. "What is being passed?" he replied curtly. "These are words invented for myself. I am very tired and I push my illness around with me. If you're looking at the canoe behind the glass, you have a real to your face, what you feel deeply in it."

However tired and back-tendered the trip had left him, Reid laughed away as conversation on the subject of the canoe canoe. But he has created for the Washington University. The sculpture, which features such mythical Haida figures as the totemic Raven and the mighty Walrus, with humans in a desperate effort to paddle forward, has been shown years in the making. According to Reid, the work deals with the struggle of humanity and the environment. Declares Reid: "The working title was *Saw-toothedness on a Great Canoe*. I imagined it as taking the loads for a canoe in the diversity of nature, and they are behaving in the usual

most display at the new Canadian Embassy in Washington, D.C. The sculpture of a canoe—which cost \$1.6 million to make and is filled with mythical Haida figures—will be unveiled next fall. And Washington's Smithsonian Institution has scheduled a major retrospective of Reid's work in its Museum of Natural History next year.

But after last week's voyage on the Seine, Reid was unwilling to discuss his achievements. Before the trip, he had said that even his family to see the canoe he had crafted pass under the 17th-century Pont Neuf, the oldest bridge in Paris. But many of the paddlers were inexperienced, which slowed progress. And Reid, who suffers from Parkinson's disease, spent the trip on a large that followed the canoe. The crew had also been disappointed to discover that 12 specially carved paddles designed by Reid had been lost in transit from Vancouver. A French canoeing team came to the canoe with modern paddles for the voyage. Reid said that there were some "survival moments" passing through rolling, green countryside and white cheese-topped hills near the village of Rouen, 40 km from Paris. But on the whole, he added, the journey was extremely enjoyable.

SKYDOME

Official Souvenir Book

LIKE NO OTHER
IN THE WORLD



MIKE FILEY

Meticulously researched and extensively documented, *Like No Other in the World* is the ultimate SkyDome souvenir. Written by Toronto historian and author Mike Filey, *Like No Other in the World* records one of the most ambitious construction projects in Canadian history and fully captures the stories of this unique structure.

Like No Other in the World is the official book of SkyDome, a collector's souvenir of Canada's newest architectural and engineering masterpiece. Cost: \$29.95 each/please add \$15 postage and handling.

160 PAGES/HARDCOVER
OVER 200 GLOSSY PHOTOS

EXPRESS SERVICE
by phone...

1-800-888-0899

Mon-Fri.
9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Saturday
9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Visa or MasterCard
acceptance only.
Please allow
45 weeks delivery

ART

monies of both—chewing each other up and scratching and bawling. That was the original concept. But, he added, "You can't have that kind of thing going on in public buildings, so the title now is *Spirit of Maple-Corn*."

An active environmentalist himself, Reid has spent much of the 1980s fighting to save forested areas in British Columbia's Queen Charlotte Islands. He was among those arrested in 1984 during protests to prevent the logging of Lupin Island. And he has organized the works to raise funds for the campaign to save the town in South Moravia Island from a similar fate. The Haida consider their Queen Charlotte homeland a sovereign nation, called *Haida-Gwaii*. Indeed, on the first day of the trip up the Seine, the crew on the two barges traveling with the canoe refused to fly two Canadian flags supplied by the Canadian Embassy. And when the canoe arrived in Paris, they were flying the Haida flag instead.

It was on the Queen Charlotte, at his mother's home town of Studeport, that Reid first encountered his ancestral Haida culture. He was born in Victoria to a Scottish-German hotel manager and his Haida wife, but did not encounter his mother's culture until he was a young adult. When he was 23, Reid—then a breadwinner working for a small Vancouver radio station—spent a week watching his Haida grandfather, Charles Gladstone, making a carving.

Although he did not speak Haida and his grandfather spoke in English, it was an experience that stayed with Reid, eventually contributing to his development as an artist. He continued to work as a breadwinner, but in his spare time he studied Haida art. After a radio career that included a 10-year period with the CBC as a news anchor in Toronto—when he studied jewelry-making at Ryerson Polytechnical Institute—he returned to Vancouver in 1991. A few years later, he began to devote himself full time to learning the traditions of Haida jewelry since 1967, he had become an established authority on design ideas. Besides producing a wealth of jewelry, he pioneered the development of silverware art among West Coast Indians and, at the request of LNC, helped to carve a series of Haida totem poles. Another major commission, for the Canadian pavilion at Expo 87 in Montreal, yielded a large Haida-style cabinet with a single totem pole. And, in 1993, retired Vancouver industrialist Walter Soerener commissioned him to produce his *Raven and the First Men*, which remains one of

his most impressive works. The huge carving depicts the Raven figure prying open a large clam from which the first people emerge.

With such striking creations, Reid began to achieve recognition in his home. He was awarded an honorary doctorate from UBC in 1976, won the \$20,000 Nelson Prize for his contribution to the arts in 1977 and received the diploma of honor from the Canadian Conference on the Arts in 1979. Then, Reid embarked on his work to help establish a value. In 1981, a Haida-made bracelet sold for more than \$10,000 at a Sotheby's auction in New York City. And last year, a thunderbird bracelet fetched \$46,000 in a private Canadian sale. Made of gold with abalone inlay, it is now



The Raven and the First Men: a masterpiece in Haida art

on display in the Canadian Museum of Civilization.

Now living in a waterfront home on Vancouver's exclusive Point Grey Road with his third wife, French-born anthropologist Martine, 47, Reid continues to work steadily despite his illness. He has a workshop on Galiano Island, where young Haida artists go for advice and criticism. Last week, after lectures that included a formal greeting from the mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac, Reid seemed surprisingly disheartened from all the attention. "The whole process of attention carries you along as a spectator," said Reid. "I enjoy observing my art. But the cause of all these things, he added, referring to the exhibit and his increased recognition, "has got nothing much to do with me." And then, in an apparent reference to the landscape, about cedar case that he carved for Expo 86 in Vancouver, Reid said simply, "Joy is a well-made object."

NICHOLAS JENSEN was in
VANCOUVER for Expo

THE RAVEN AND THE FIRST MEN



One of Detroit's fastest test tracks has a top speed of 2 m.p.h.

Car makers were being handicapped. Realistically testing new parts meant stopping regular production. It was slow. Expensive. At BASF, we looked at the problem in a new way. Why not build a production line just for testing parts? The result: a revolutionary, full scale production line that precisely imitates any of our part customers' regular lines. This part test track means regular car production doesn't stop, and slashes the development time for new parts. Even if top speed is only 2 m.p.h.

In one industry after another, from paints to plastics, our broad-based technologies help us create new worlds by seeing in new ways.

The Spirit of Innovation

BASF

Is your business equipment a real sore spot?



Panasonic makes it better.

Whether it's phones or photocopiers. Computers or computerized cash registers. If it's made for business, Panasonic makes it better.

Better fax machines that average several years between servicings. Better printers with 3 separate paper paths to prevent jamming. And better phone systems that accept faxes and computer modems without costly modifications.

Of course, we don't just make business equipment better. We also make it affordable. So don't settle for hand-did solutions to your office automation problems. Call Panasonic. 1 800-387-8080.

Panasonic
The Perfectionists

Only your authorized Panasonic dealer carries Canadian approved, factory warranted products.



BOOKS

Odd fellows club

Stuart McLean presents a gallery of eccentrics

THE MORNINGSIDE WORLD OF
STUART McLEAN
(By Stuart McLean
[Fiction, \$24.95, 236 pages])

Over the past five years, broadcaster Stuart McLean has earned himself a sizable following by chatting about topics that will never make the evening news. Weekly earnings on CBC Radio's *Morningside* have taken its host, Peter Gzowski, about subjects that include Pop culture, social climbing, pop psychology and travel—often with an enthusiasm that has made him, Gzowski has stated, the show's "single most popular contributor." Now, in an attempt to translate his success into print, the 44-year-old presenter has collected 26 of his best essays from the airwaves, made a few necessary adjustments—those seemingly spontaneous chats were all carefully pre-scripted—and collected them under the title *The Morningside World of Stuart McLean*.

The personal essays have little in common, in print, they are haphazard. The McLean voice, that earnest, at times—all boyish exuberance and barely suppressed awe—that seems designed to celebrate the wonders of the world. But McLean's meandering tales of odd hobbies, everyday objects and eccentric individuals remain fascinating. And while he grows in not the most polished, his stories work quite well on their own terms. Sometimes they are touching, sometimes funny. Often, they deliver a hard, resonant fact as the answer to an intriguing—often—question, such as where does coffee come from or how manufacturers put the lead into wooden pencils. But usually, the stories strike a chord simply because they are about ordinary people without power or status who are engaged in activities that will not get them a raise in hourly wages but that make their lives fascinating examples of whimsy. They are adult paper-boys, yo-yo aficionados, treasure hunters and speakers.

The connecting theme is all of the above as the book is McLean's pan for the past and an admission for those who have kept their youthful innocence. Indeed, the collection is dominated by adults who play games with an intensity usually reserved for business or politics. One older man has collected so many pieces of the children's construction toy Meccano that the floor of his house was more at danger of collapse. Another spends his winters playing NHL games in a makeshift arena with 15,000 tiny plastic fans—to the intense disapproval of his girlfriend.

Sometimes McLean's amateur nostalgia seems contrived—when he mourns the loss of hand saws or folk radios among other

things. But mostly it provides an unassuming sense of possibility. McLean's everyday heroes offer the hopeful possibility that life could be lived differently. In one of the best stories in

the book, the author describes how, in 1996, the inhabitants of Colchester, Ont., accused of using phone meters, replaced Bell Canada with their own municipal phone system. The plan worked well, and McLean reports that to 2005 the people of Colchester were paying only 18 cents for a pay call and \$3.50 a month for a private line.

That comes at an enormous cost to the community, but it is a testament to the sheer, last values of small-town Canada. In a cynical world, their survival is surely worthy of note—perhaps even a small step on the coming news.

BRENT LINGER



The story behind Beck's Beer



You can learn a lot about Beck's by reading the back label. But one sip will tell you even more.

Beck's. The number one imported German beer.

A nose for satire

Larry Zolf spins an outrageous tale

SCRIPPTIONS FOR SALE

By Larry Zolf
Shastown, \$25.95 (312 pages)

For almost 50 years, Larry Zolf has been the Canadian body politic like a quiff, with a unique brand of humor that is at once irreverent, coarse and self-consciously ethnic. It is also very insightful—and funny. Indeed, as an author (*Diary of the Quackler*, *Survival of the Fathead*) and one television producer and radio pundit (The

large cast of characters (their names include Coke Lumb, Yehon McFugga, Yikow Whorion and Dr. Beethel) who range from good-thinking cartoonists to British invaders, from quackish rabbis to academics of various denominations.

Exploiting his long-time reputation as the satirical barbed of Canadian radicalism, Zolf satirizes religious politics in the "Kosher War" sequence, one of the book's cleverest vignettes. In it, outraged Orthodox rabbis and their disciples picket butcher shops defying



LARRY ZOLF

Zolf: a unique brand of humor that is irreverent, coarse, ethnic—and very funny

Four New Series David, Zolf's comedic style owes much to the rapid-fire, one-liner tradition of the Toronto *Bell*. But his targets are those of classic satire itself: sex, religion, politics, money and public embitterment—all well represented in his latest book, *Shastown*. For Zolf, like the author's satirical approach, however, the book is a hit-and-run affair. When Zolf is good (as he often is), he is very good. When Zolf is good (as he often is), he is very good. When Zolf is good (as he often is), he is very good. When Zolf is good (as he often is), he is very good.

Called as a fictional biography, *Shastown* for Zolf is a series of comic sketches tracing the life of Shastown/Zolf from his Winnipeg childhood in the 1950s and 1960s to middle age in contemporary Toronto, where he enjoys a career in broadcasting. The first half of the book, offering a colorful portrait of youthful Winnipeg's highly Jewish community during and after the Second World War, is more coherent—and more satisfying. It features a

their dietary hegemony. The rabbi's victory is premised on when the left-wing Yiddish paper, the *Jewish Street Fighter*, editorializes, "The kosher law may be sacred to some, but the profit line must be sacred to all."

However, much of the book is dominated by Shastown's father, Mordechai Goshavsky and outspoken, the Lithuanian-born Mordcha is a proud Canadian and lapid socialist who is the *Street Fighter*'s chief editor and features writer. He is also Shastown's most important mentor, telling him that "the writing of fiction is a dangerous profession," but adding that "the safest story is like an elevator—it's a denial of life." Zolf frequently answers relationship with his father provides a serious subject to the book's comic surface. That tension is most evident when Shastown meets the stunning Dahlia Gerson, a "Jewish" or "grape girl," whose he courts in Winnipeg. Mordechai tries to dissuade Shastown with pain and logic: "Shastown marriages don't work," he says. "She'll wake up on the middle of the night crying—grill!" Being his father's son, Shastown does not let it

He marries Dahlia and embarks on a successful CBC TV career in Toronto. His job takes him to such places as Washington, D.C., where he stands just two tables away from then-Vice-President Richard Nixon in a congressional washroom and observes that "Nixon was concerned and was just short of six inches in length... But he made up for it in width." Fed to Ottawa, where Shastown rubs shoulders with prominent Canadian politicians including then-Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, for whom he writes humorous speeches—evidently necessary for someone whose expression was "Zolf-Smooze, half blubberfish."

Elsewhere, in the second part of the book, Zolf's sentiments less restrained as he fits around glowing, glowing rabbi politics, involving visitors, the one and members of the Canadian business and cultural elite, such as legendary tycoon Samuel Bronfman and writer Margaret Atwood.

That living around, however, is one of the book's main problems, with so many targets, Zolf does not always draw blood. And while much humor derives from Zolf's satirical use of Yiddish words and expressions, much is also lost on those unfamiliar with them. Still, *Shastown* for Zolf is also a witty and unapologetically frank exposé of neither Zolf's mostly rabbi people. Its highly personal element reinforces the conventional wisdom that comedy is the public expression of a private defense. Referring to both parts of that dialectic near the end of the book, Shastown comments, "Some Canadians say I'm a natural musician, others say I should be put in jail." Chances are that Larry Zolf agrees—with both views.

MORTON KATZ

MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

FICTION

- 1 *Clear and Present Danger*, Clancy (1)
- 2 *The Russia House*, in *Good* (2)
- 3 *The Pillars of the Earth*, Hilary (3)
- 4 *Peter Pan*, Cox (4)
- 5 *A Prayer for Owen Meany*, Irving (4)
- 6 *The Netherland*, Kory (7)
- 7 *A Natural Curiosity*, DeMille (13)
- 8 *Streight*, Francis (5)
- 9 *Doc*, Steel (6)
- 10 *Beastings*, Fenn (3)

NONFICTION

- 1 *The House Is Not a Home*, Naylor (3)
- 2 *A Brief History of Time*, Hawking (2)
- 3 *A Woman Named Judas*, Heywood (4)
- 4 *Wardrobe*, MacNeil (4)
- 5 *Love and Marriage*, Cady (3)
- 6 *Presell, Moller and Moller* (7)
- 7 *Power, Love and Money*, Lloyd (3)
- 8 *Other Lives*, Torrey (3)
- 9 *One Hundred Marbles*, Lee
- 10 *In a Canadian Garden*, Eaton and

Wicks (4)

(1) Fiction best seller

Compiled by Brian Bickson



PURE GOLD

A superbly smooth, light taste. Canadian Club sets the standard.

Canadian Club



100% Canadian Club and U.S. are imported from the finest Canadian whisky.



Ottawa's usual air of unreality

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

My favorite time of the year in Ottawa is the one day in October when it is autumnal, just before the Arctic gales arrive and hypothermia prevails, thus making them look as if they lived in Fla. On this particular day last week the sun shone brilliantly, the blue sky performed magnificently and the deputy ministers in their stumpy shorts were doing their non-chlorophyll jig along the Rideau Canal while within weeks (there's) they soon would be skating.

This is the thinnest window of comfort in the town that has forgot, the brief glimpse of civility between summer heat and winter chilliness. Richard Dwyer, the Toronto Star scribe who lived here for years before departing for London (where, like Vancouver, has the worst weather in the world and the best climate), once wrote that for two months of the year Ottawa was the most pleasant capital in the world.

He was, of course, referring to September and October, spring being a season that is a good year later approximately eight months. It was a remarkable statement. I told him, so what! I like saying that your girlfriend was extremely beautiful except for the majority of the time when she was a blubbery drunk. Two months out of 12 is not sufficient to save a city from itself.

But that is a special day, speeded with degradation as the inhabitants of the Abenaki of the Tanaga region dress their last bits of plebeian skin in the Indian costume before participating in Quetzil Perad, the alchemist that passes for politics. John Turner has never looked better, mastering the sporadic outrage that all the performers in the Canadian seek as to make the 38-second clip. The Monty-droids. It is a measure of the latent cynicism of the citizenry that the best single performance it gives at the moment is the one they are committed to dump. Turner knows it and rubs the revenge. He is to announce his departure in January, to go one of the negative firms that now, thanks to the Supreme

sponsoring a rebellion for huge causes.

Ottawa retains its charm. It is surely the only capital on the globe—being aside its weather—where the daily stroll along its suspension downtown boulevards is interrupted by the scoring wail of stiletto shoes crashing from the clap wagon parked on the key intersections and dispensing the cause that makes the Mayor of the Shoppers what it is today. The Michelin guide will surely have a racing soon.

The Prime Minister, to excite the pulse, has announced that Roman Hrusynsky, a dedicated Tory candidate and therefore invariably acoustically qualified for the job, will take over Trudeau's life in the new year. This follows a grand tradition. Vincent Massey was the first Canadian as governor general and Ed Schreyer was the first socialist governor and Jeanne Seavey was the first female one, and now we have the first one whose name can be properly spelled nor pronounced. He is from Saskatchewan, where all the great ones come from.

Ottawa, the winter capital, after some absence, considers the usual air of unreality. Observed travel servants, no traffic while males, stand dutifully on street corners under orders of the red light. In the hotel at home, at 11 p.m., there are exactly two couples in the lounge, one of them heavily involved in foraging over the GTR. Or perhaps Hal the waitress is thick with the rebound from the luncheon's waiting for the 30-colour ministry who are required to rule 26 million Canadians, while the American somewhere can get along with 14 ministers to supervise 250 million.

There is much confusion in Ottawa by the Police, as the forces change and the papers turn into shreds. The Glendora and the 14-diggers are without leaders, the outgoing chiefs in each case looking better than any of their potential successors. Everyone knows the government because of Yu Tsai and the GTR and because it's probably the Conservatives' task that the Blue Jays went into a corner.

Quebec once again has thrown the nation into angst, and Harold Ballard remains the most embarrassing person in the country. Robert Compas has gone belly up and Erik Nielsen is still in hiding. The Prime Minister and Jimmy Smith. There isn't been a Government of Canada's closer the age and the news of Peter Trudeau's comeback has been out of the going columns for weeks. The first paper has yet to fall through the ice of the Rideau Canal and you can't buy a gallon of gas after sundown. Courtesy, sometimes confused with compassion, is going.



Court have permission to set up benches in all provinces. If lawmakers can be franchised, why not hotel gas?

There is the usual confusion in the Prime of the North, the Prime Minister of all is not quite sure how he can resist—being a clever lay doctor—on the GTR to 1% per cent without receiving the ratification of the noble Michael Wilson who doesn't even know how to walk. Benoit Benches, who has just delivered the last spike, has the title of a wounded bandit lord, and Doug Lauen, the justice minister who is supposed to give us a definite policy is abortion, gone like a teenager on the way to a high school boy. The government's chances are not at all helped by Robert Bourassa's ancient pledge to cross the nation exploring the March Lake accord to obviously confused antiquaries. As one Quebecois columnist put it, Robert Bourassa going on the road to join March Lake is either like Imperial Tobacco

Cover your family with praise.

"In overall goodness and quality, the Summit LX can match the Honda Civic four-door blow for blow!"

Car & Driver, 8/89



Introducing Eagle Summit

A new front-wheel drive sedan that's easy to praise.

Summit is high technology-driven. With features such as double-overhead camshafts, four valves per cylinder, and multi-point electronic fuel injection standard on Summit ES and optional on Summit LX.

Plus, Summit has style and functional details consistent with European cars. From its international

aerodynamic shape to its European-type dash controls for ease of use while driving.

Summit also satisfies the subcompact owners need for people/things-carrying flexibility. Its light-folding rear seat makes possible three useful cargo/passenger accommodations.*

Eagle Summit. Test drive one. Inspect it closely.

Whether you're a car expert or not, it'll earn your praise.

For more information about Summit, Summit DL, Summit LX, and Summit ES, call toll-free 1-800-JEEP-EAGLE. Or visit your Jeep and Eagle Dealer.

New Eagle Summit



*As defined by Chrysler Canada

*Standard. Summit ES and LX only.

3/60 Chrysler in Chrysler Warrenton

See your dealer for details.

THERE'S VODKA.



SMIRNOFF

AND THEN THERE'S SMIRNOFF.